Newport Mercury.

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The Newport Mercury,

—PUBLISHED BY—

JOHN P. SANBORN,

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its one hundred and Thirty-third year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of fifty-six columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments.—Reaching so many households in this and other States, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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Pennsylvania Floods.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
CITY OF NEWPORT, R. I.,
Mayor's Office, June 3, 1889.

To the Citizens of Newport, R. I.:

The homeless sufferers of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, are in deep distress. Prompt aid from all parts of the country is appealed for. In this direful calamity, I urge prompt and generous contributions. The Western Union Telegraph Company will, without charge, transmit for me any messages for the relief of the sufferers. Contributions will be received at the City Clerk's office, or by enclosure to me.

THOMAS COGGESHALL,
Mayor.

Local Matters.

DE MOLAY COMMANDERY.

Their Arrival in Newport—A Fine Looking Body of Men—The Two days' round of Sight Seeing.

De Molay Commandery of Knight Templars of Boston, accompanied by their ladies, and with Carter's Band of music, arrived in Newport at 11.40 yesterday, Friday forenoon, by the new train which leaves the Park Square Station in Boston at 9.30 A. M. The run to Newport was a delightful one and the Sir Knights apparently enjoyed this part of the trip. At the depot in Newport they were met by Em. Sir William H. Cotton, Commander, and a delegation of Washington Commandery, by whom they were escorted to the Ocean House, which is the headquarters of the Commandery while in Newport. The De Molays number 65 Knights, 21 ladies and 25 members of the band. The officers of the visiting Commandery are:

E. C.—Frank T. Dwinell.
Gen.—William F. Chester.
C. G.—Charles H. Crane.
Prelate—R. G. Turgerson.
S. W.—Jacob Bryant.
J. W. Edward G. Parker.
Treas.—Joseph M. Russell.
Sec.—Zachens Holmes.
St. Br.—R. H. Jenness.
S. B.—Samuel B. Wise.
Warder—W. B. Learnard.
Guides—T. L. Southwark, John Russell and Henry N. Allen.
Past Commanders—William Parkman and Geo. T. Ambrose.

The committee of arrangements consists of the first three officers and Sirs John Russell and E. G. Parker.

In the afternoon the visiting Knights and a liberal sprinkling of the members of Washington Commandery took boats for Fort Adams where Capt. Cushing gave them a light battery drill. The fort and surroundings were examined thoroughly. Before leaving this place Commander Cotton presented the captain of the Battery with a handsome sword and belt as a mark of appreciation of his many acts of kindness. From here a visit was made to the U. S. Training station and to the schoolship New Hampshire, where everything connected with this department was shown them. In the evening a social entertainment took place at Masonic Temple. Today carriages will be taken for the ocean drive after which the visitors will, at the invitation of Capt. Goodrich, visit the Torpedo station. At 4 P. M. they will take the boat for home via Providence.

Mr. E. H. Schermerhorn has deeded to Charles E. Lawton and Gen. G. K. Warren Posts, G. A. R., a portion of the lot in the Island Cemetery bought for a soldiers and sailors' burial ground. The portion deeded is 25x57 feet, and is to be set apart forever for the place of burial of those soldiers and sailors, residents of Newport or who may die in Newport, who have no place of burial. The lot is a very fine one and ample for the purposes intended.

Rev. F. L. Carleton, the Evangelist of Alabama, will lecture at the Shiloh Baptist church to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, upon "The Sabbath, its Proper Observance, and the Training of Children." All are invited and requested to bring their Bibles. Mr. Carleton apparently knows the Bible by heart and the aptness and correctness with which he collates and quotes scripture is most wonderful.

The new steamer Puritan took her place on the Old Colony Fall River line Monday evening.

THE FOURTH.

A Great Day in Prospect for Newport.

Newport is anticipating a glorious celebration of Independence Day next month and if the weather be pleasant no one will be disappointed. The one thousand dollar appropriation by the city is being generously added to by outside subscriptions and the whole matter is in excellent hands. Captain Waters, chairman of the City Council committee, knows what a good celebration is and just how to make one, and the people may rest assured that the money will be made to go as far as possible. Of course it is too early yet for the programme to be complete, but the work is being pushed as fast as possible. Gen. A. L. Burdick has been chosen chief marshal, with Hon. J. C. Knight as his chief aid, and a grand parade will be made at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, followed by the reading of the Declaration of Independence in Touro Park at 12 o'clock. The procession will include the Newport and Atlantic Bands and the Colored Drum Corps, the Newport Artillery Company, the naval apprentices from the Training Station, the Newport Fire Department, and drags containing school girls representing the different States in the Union. In addition to the above organizations which have accepted invitations to participate, there will probably be the troops from Fort Adams and some out-of-town military. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the children of the city will be entertained at Music Hall by Major Theo. K. Gibbs.

The sports will include a match game of base ball between the Pacifics and Nine Stars, for a catcher's mask and gloves, a boat race in the harbor, a tub race on the basin, etc., etc. There will also be a series of sports, probably on the polo lot, in charge of Mr. John Brown.

Salutes will be fired at morning and noon, and the bells of the city will be rung morning, noon and night. There will be band concerts in the evening on the parks which will be illuminated, and Col. A. C. Landers will make an elaborate display of fireworks.

The Street Railway.

The directors of the street railway company are pushing the work of construction with all haste compatible with good work. The rails are all down on the cross-town line and large forces have been at work on the Broadway and Spring street lines all the week and will have that work completed in a few days, being as far up as Brewer street on Spring street and down to Rhode Island avenue on Broadway. The court has not yet rendered its decision on the question of an injunction against crossing Bellevue avenue, which was heard last Saturday, but the few summer people who have been so bitter against the road are evidently determined to continue their opposition whatever that decision may be, as is shown by the following circular which has been sent this week to such as are thought to be opposed to the road:

NEWPORT, R. I., June 18, 1889.

DEAR SIR:—

You are respectfully invited to attend a meeting to be held at the house of J. J. Van Alen, Ochre Point, Newport, R. I., on Saturday, June 22d, at 2.30 o'clock, to discuss the question of the Newport Electric Railway and to form an association for the purpose of opposing the said road.

(Signed) H. A. C. TAYLOR,
THEO. A. HAVEMEYER,
J. J. VAN ALEN.

It is understood that registered letters, signed by all the abutters on Bath Road, have been sent to the directors, forbidding the erection of poles on that thoroughfare. Rumor says that the meeting at Mr. Van Alen's to-day is for the purpose of taking steps to buy up the control of the road.

The forty-third annual convention of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institution opened at the Ocean House Tuesday morning. It was a four days session and the papers read and discussed by the different sections were able and interesting to the profession. The meetings were largely attended.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Goelet, of New York, arrived Wednesday on their schooner yacht Norseman. Their new villa on the Cliffs still being in course of erection, Mr. and Mrs. Goelet will occupy this season Mr. Ogden Mills' "Anthony Cottage" on Bellevue avenue and the Cliffs.

Tomorrow being the anniversary of the death of Rev. Charles T. Brooks, special services will be held at Channing Memorial church, in which Rev. C. W. Wendte will take part. A week from tomorrow Mr. Wendte will officiate at this church.

Mr. John A. Wysong and family, of New York, have arrived at their summer home on Ochre Point. This handsome villa has been completely remodeled since last season and is now one of the most attractive places in Newport.

Collector John H. Cozzens met with a painful accident Thursday afternoon and has since been confined to the house. He fell from a hammock at his residence and seriously injured his back.

Death of Francis Brinley.

Hon. Francis Brinley died at his residence on Rhode Island avenue the 14th instant and Monday morning the remains were taken to Brooklyn, Conn., for burial. Brief funeral services, held at his late residence Sunday afternoon, were well attended by our representative older citizens.

Mr. Brinley was born in Boston November 10, 1800, and was therefore in the 89th year of his age when he died. His preliminary education was obtained through the public schools of his native city and he was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1818. At the early age of 21 he was admitted to the Massachusetts bar before which he had a long and successful practice. He was called to numerous positions of honor and trust during his residence in Boston, serving in the city council and in the state legislature. He was an intimate friend of Daniel Webster and during the latter's term as secretary of state he filled the position now known as solicitor of the state department.

He was on board the Princeton at the time of the explosion of the gun Peacemaker, when Secretary of the Navy Upshur and several others were killed, and was probably the last survivor of that eventful cruise down the Potomac under President Tyler. His own escape was almost a miracle, he being stunned by the shock and his face being blackened almost beyond recognition.

Mr. Brinley came to Newport in 1867, taking up his residence on Rhode Island avenue where he lived until his death. He was a member of the general assembly of this state for two terms from 1870; was for several years president of the Redwood Library and of the Newport Historical Society, filling the latter position at the time of his death.

His remains were escorted to the Wickford boat on Monday by Washington Commandery, K. T., headed by the Newport band, and a delegation from Rhode Island Lodge of Odd Fellows accompanied them to Brooklyn.

CITY COUNCIL.

Special Meeting—$1000 for the Fourth.

A special meeting of the City Council was held Monday afternoon. His Honor, Mayor Coggeshall, announced, informally, that he had accepted an invitation to address the Medical superintendents of the American Institution for the Insane, at the opening of their forty-third annual meeting on the following day. He also stated, informally, that he had decided to protect the outskirts of the lower end of the city by mounted police and have a suitable number of police officers patrol the Cliff walk, from Easton's beach to Bailey's beach, during the summer season, adding that he had been told by the city solicitor that he had authority to thus increase the police force without any action of the Aldermen. A resolution, appropriating $1000 for celebrating 4th of July, was offered in the common council and it passed both bodies. The committee on this resolution were Aldermen Burdick and DeBlois and Councilmen Waters, Young, and Myers.

Some aldermanic business followed, after which the meeting adjourned and the Aldermen came together as a board of canvassers and revised the ward lists for Thursday's voting.

Our Nation's Struggle.

At the Opera House to-night there will be a most enjoyable affair and it well deserves a crowded house. In addition to the advertised attractions Professor Castaldi and W. Clark Noble, the well-known sculptor, will give a fine exhibition with foils. Professor Daley of the Training Station will swing clubs in his usual inimitable style. The naval apprentices themselves are well worth fifty cents—the price of a reserved seat. Their singing and other performances are first class.

The canvass for the Newport Directory for 1889 is now finished. If any one having changed their location since the canvasser called or having a doubt about being called upon will send their correct address to W. P. Clarke, 261 Thames street, the correction will be made for the new book.

Messrs. Titus & Buckley, of Lynn, Mass., gave their corps of employes an excursion to Newport Monday—Bunker Hill Day in Massachusetts. The senior member of the firm gave the visitors a dinner at his Broadway residence, after which they were taken over Newport's famous drives.

Rev. H. N. Jeter has returned from Philadelphia, where he has been attending the convention of the New England Baptist missionaries, and will preach at the Shiloh Baptist church to-morrow morning; Rev. F. L. Carleton will preach in the evening.

The supreme court on Saturday last rendered a decision sustaining the Newport Board of Assessors in refusing to place certain persons on the tax list who swore to $124 worth of personal property.

Rev. John G. McCormick, who was ordained to the priesthood at Niagara University last Saturday, has been in town this week, the guest of his father and brother on Dearborn street.

DOCTORS IN CONVENTION.

Interesting Programme as Furnished by the Local Committee.

This year's annual convention of the American Medical Association opens for a four days' session in Newport next Tuesday morning, and the various committees and sub-committees of the local profession are busily engaged in completing arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the thousands of visitors expected to be present. There is a vast amount of preparatory labor incident to a gathering of this character and those having the matter in charge are entitled to the greatest credit for the able and thoughtful manner in which they have performed these arduous duties. Handsome fifty-page pamphlets, containing complete programmes for each day, are being printed for distribution, as are also small pocket guides for the convenience of the strangers when not on duty, and these are sure to be appreciated.

On Monday evening the Association of Editors of American Medical Journals will hold its annual meeting in the reading room of the Newport Casino. The exercises of this meeting will include addresses by the following gentlemen: President W. C. Wile, Danbury, Conn., N. E. Medical Monthly, "Our Duty as Journalists, and the Reforms we should persistantly Advocate;" F. L. Sim, Memphis, Tenn., Medical Monthly, "The Medical Editor's Relationship to the General Profession;" T. D. Crothers, Hartford, Conn., Journal of Inebriety, "The Influence of Medical Journalism on the March of Science."

The programme of proceedings of the general session for the four days is as follows:

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY.

MORNING.—Dr. Horatio R. Storer, chairman of the committee of arrangements, will call the meeting to order at 11 o'clock, and prayer will be offered by the Rev. Thatcher Thayer, D. D. The times and places of meetings of the different sections, etc., will then be announced, after which there will be addresses of welcome by His Excellency, Herbert W. Ladd of Providence, Governor of Rhode Island; and Hon. James, H. Eldridge, M. D., of East Greenwich, ex-President of the Rhode Island Medical Society, and one of the oldest members of the American Medical Association in the State, on behalf of the profession of Rhode Island, and the annual address, by President W. W. Dawson, of Cincinnati.

AFTERNOON.—Excursion to U. S. Torpedo Station, Goat Island, by invitation of the commanding officer, Captain C. F. Goodrich, U. S. N. A practical demonstration of the explosion of torpedoes will be given at 4.30 P. M. Lieut. J. C. Wise, Surgeon, U. S. N., of the committee of arrangements and Medical Officer of the Station, will introduce the visitors. Government steam launches will leave Ferry Wharf at 4 P. M. and every few minutes thereafter.

EVENING.—At 8.30 o'clock, Dr. Francis R. Rankin, President of the Newport Medical Society and Secretary of the Newport Board of Health, will preside. Addresses of welcome will be given by Hon. Thomas Coggeshall, Mayor of Newport, on behalf of the citizens; and Dr. Henry E. Turner, President of the State Board of Health, and ex-President of the R. I. Medical Society, on behalf of the Newport profession. An oration will be delivered by Hon. Wm. P. Shefield, upon John Clarke (1609-76), the physician, clergyman and statesman, who procured the Charter for Rhode Island from Charles II., in 1663, and who has been immortalized as "The Founder of the Civil Polity of Rhode Island," upon the marble slab erected by the Newport Medical Society at the Historical Society's Hall. There will be music by the Fort Adams Band, kindly offered by the commanding officer of the Fort. After the addresses the seats will be cleared away, and an informal reception will be held.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY.

MORNING.—Open at 10 o'clock with prayer by Right Rev. Thomas M. Clark, bishop of this Episcopal diocese. The programmes for the day will be announced and numerous annual reports received, after which there will be an address on General Medicine, by William Pepper, M. D., of Philadelphia, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

AFTERNOON—Excursion to U. S. Training School, Coasters' Harbor Island, by invitation of Commander F. J. Higginson, U. S. N., in command of the Station; a battalion drill of the boys of the School will be given at 5 P. M., and opportunity to Inspect the U. S. Training Ship "New Hampshire." Lieut. J. L. Neilson, Surgeon U. S. N., of the Committee of Arrangements and Medical Officer of the Station will introduce the visitors.

EVENING.—Vocal and Instrumental concert at the Opera House, at 8 P. M.

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY.

MORNING.—Open at 10 o'clock with prayer by Rev. Father James Coyle, of St. Joseph's (R. C.) church. The day's programmes will be announced and the reports of treasurer, librarian, etc., received, and an address on General Surgery will be delivered by Phineas S. Conner, M. D., of Cincinnati.

AFTERNOON.—Excursions to Fort Adams by invitation of the commanding officer, Col. John Mendenhall, U. S. A. There will be a Light Battery drill at 5.30 P. M. Major S. M. Horton, U. S. A., Post Surgeon and of the Committee of Arrangements, will introduce the visitors.

EVENING.—Promenade concert and reception by the Newport profession, at the Ocean House, at 8 P. M. Music by the band of the U. S. Ship New Hampshire, kindly offered by Commander Higginson, U. S. N., for the occasion.

FOURTH DAY, FRIDAY.

MORNING.—The session will open at 10 o'clock with prayer by Presiding Elder D. A. Jordan. The address will be on State Medicine by W. H. Welsh, M. D., of Baltimore. The newly elected officers of the Sections, and the delegates to Foreign societies, will be announced, and the retiring president will introduce his successor, after which a final adjournment will be taken.

AFTERNOON.—Excursion upon Narragansett Bay, and clam bake, at the invitation of the Rhode Island Medical Society. Dr. John W. Mitchell, of Providence, President of the State Society, will receive in behalf of the hosts of the festival, and will bid God-speed to the parting guests.

Major Richardson, of the U. S. Mail Department at Washington, who has been spending the week in Newport, was knocked down on Thames street Monday afternoon by a horse driven by a small lad named Harry Pope. The major had just stepped from the curbstone into the street in front of the Gas Co.'s building when the horse, which was running and which was evidently uncontrollable by the boy-driver, struck him knocking him violently to the pavement under the wheels. He was picked up unconscious and taken into the MERCURY office by Capt. Phillips, of the cutter Dexter, Mr. Henry E. Turner Jr., and others. After about an hour he recovered sufficiently to tell where he was stopping and Mr. Turner took him to 19 Mt. Vernon street in his buggy. Except for several bruises about the body and a couple of scalp wounds he was not seriously hurt, although it was a very narrow escape.

The summer time table of the Old Colony steamers went into effect on Monday last. The Puritan, Pilgrim, Providence and Old Colony are now in commission and running between Fall River and New York. Going West the steamers Puritan and Pilgrim stop at Newport, and going East the steamers Providence and Old Colony touch here. The steamers that stop here leave New York at 6:15 P. M. and remain here in the morning till 5:45.

The Second Regiment, Connecticut National Guards, arrived here Saturday morning, but it was not until about 9 o'clock, and as they were ordered to report on board the steamer again at 11 o'clock, little was seen of Newport beyond what appeared in the march from the boat to Music Hall, where breakfast was served, and back. There were about 700 of the visitors all-told, and they were an orderly, well-behaved body of men.

Captain J. W. Roder, of the 4th U. S. Artillery, who has been in poor health for some time past, attempted suicide Sunday evening by jumping from Sayer's wharf, while suffering from temporary insanity brought on by his disease. He was seen by the crew of the steam yacht Orienta who rescued him from the water and notified the police. Medical Examiner MacKaye was summoned and he finally succeeded in reviving the patient.

The three-way siamese nozzle, recently purchased for the fire department, has arrived and Tuesday evening it was given a trial. Steamers 1, 2 and 5 were ordered out for the purpose and then, the 2's giving out, the 7's was also called. The trial was an interesting one and the nozzle proved all that was claimed for it.

Mr. Benjamin Wyatt of Middletown has raised some remarkable strawberries this year, of which it only takes thirty-one to make a quart. This variety of strawberry was first raised by Mr. Wm. Wyatt of Westport from the seed. It is one of the most prolific varieties of strawberry grown.

The Block Island steamer Geo. W. Danielson has begun her daily trips. She is a staunch craft and with Captain Conley at the helm the timid may safely venture on a voyage to the "sea-girt-isle."

Several parties in Newport interested in the coming meeting of the American Institute of Instruction are arranging to make up a party to go from here to Bethlehem. There will probably be a large party.

Charles E. Lawton Post, G. A. R., has chosen the following committee to take charge of the soldiers burial grounds: William Hamilton and Junior Vice Edward N. Lawton.

Among the graduates of Brown University this year is Mr. Francis Burdick, son of ex-Mayor J. Truman Burdick of this city.

Mrs. S. S. Whiting and family of New York have returned from their European trip and are at Swanhurst, on Bellevue avenue and Webster street.

The Newport Branch of the Ancient Order of Hibernians has forwarded to their national secretary at Philadelphia $25 for the Johnstown flood sufferers.

Dr. Kate S. Stanton has arrived for the season and is with her brother, Dr. N. G. Stanton, at the King cottage on Bellevue avenue.

The Juniata and New Hampshire, of the naval training station, were officially inspected by the government board on Tuesday.

Rev. C. W. Wendte is enjoying his visit east very much. He will remain in Newport about two weeks longer.

APPROVED.

The People of Rhode Island Express Themselves at the Polls and Prohibition is taken out of the State Constitution by a Large Majority.

Thursday, the day set apart by the General Assembly for the purpose of deciding the question of prohibition or no prohibition, dawned clear and warm throughout the state and the vote cast was much larger than was expected. The work was carried on very quietly in Newport and little was seen outside the ward rooms to indicate a voting day. Both sides were represented at the polls, however, in most cases the interests of the "reject" ballot was guarded by women as well as men. The result of the voting was a surprise to both sides, even the most sanguine "approve" looking only for a possible victory, while the "rejectors" expressed great confidence that there would be no change.

Following is Thursday's vote on Article VIII, together with the vote of 1886 on Article V., affording an interesting comparison of the change of public sentiment within the past three years:

	Article VIII.		Article V. [Vote of April 7, 1886.]	
	Approved.	Rejected.	Approved.	Rejected.
NEWPORT COUNTY.				
Newport	2,101	362	861	740
Jamestown	32	40	13	2
Little Compton	42	67	129	15
Middletown	88	55	111	15
New Shoreham	79	58	92	20
Portsmouth	60	71	192	34
Tiverton	23	90	252	1
Totals	2,425	743	1,557	917
PROVIDENCE COUNTY.				
Providence	11,919	2,949	4,161	2,887
Burrillville	102	119	331	172
Cranston	437	197	343	253
Cumberland	648	191	349	187
East Providence	822	206	340	219
Foster	154	102	165	67
Glocester	220	95	215	70
Johnston	706	212	315	196
Lincoln	1,090	291	584	373
North Providence	121	68	118	42
North Smithfield	123	86	103	58
Pawtucket	2,657	710	1,189	1,439
Scituate	240	209	318	63
Smithfield	121	155	131	22
Woonsocket	1,448	290	618	154
Totals	21,431	5,969	9,487	6,502
WASHINGTON COUNTY.				
Charlestown	76	80	91	91
Exeter	83	54	95	24
Hopkinton	149	124	279	83
North Kingstown	297	208	358	92
South Kingstown	353	410	470	126
Richmond	110	111	118	41
Westerly	273	430	537	13
Totals	1,343	1,707	2,057	595
KENT COUNTY.				
Coventry	381	280	286	88
East Greenwich	310	156	199	107
West Greenwich	72	65	88	30
Warwick	1,381	500	613	326
Totals	2,147	1,001	1,185	641
BRISTOL COUNTY.				
Barrington	92	79	100	19
Bristol	550	184	119	309
Warren	411	90	218	187
Totals	1,053	353	737	515
RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.				
Providence	21,431	5,969	9,487	6,502
Newport	12,415	743	1,557	917
Washington	1,343	1,707	2,057	595
Kent	2,147	1,001	1,185	641
Bristol	1,053	353	737	515
Totals	28,419	9,833	15,013	9,220

Thursday's vote in Newport by wards was as follows:

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Approved	473	449	261	357	561	2101
Rejected	101	95	66	41	59	362
Total						2463

We hear that the potatoes are beginning to rot on the Island. So much wet weather has proved very disadvantageous to the farmers in many respects. The strawberry crop has been good, however, and there is a good outlook for the hay crop, if there is only fair weather enough in which to make it.

Steamer Herman S. Caswell, which expects to begin her summer trips between Newport and Narragansett Pier on Monday, has been thoroughly overhauled and newly painted outside and inside and she looks in every particular as good as new.

The West Ferry line is now open and people with carriages can go from Newport to Narragansett Pier and return. This line proved very popular last year and the prospect is that it will be much more liberally patronized this year.

Mr. John W. Auchincloss of New York has arrived for the season. His new villa on Castle Hill, overlooking Narragansett bay, is one of the handsomest and most picturesque in Newport.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, who hired the Herbet House in London for the season at an enormous rent, has suddenly closed the mansion and started for New York with his family.

The trustees of the Island Cemetery have voted to expend about $3,000 in improving the Warner street boundery. The improvements will include an iron fence with suitable gateways.

Mrs. C. J. Peterson of Philadelphia, whose beautiful estate on Bath road and Cliff avenue has been rented since her husband's death, has been in town this week.

A base-ball game has been arranged for 2.30 this afternoon, on the Berkeley avenue lot, between the Nine Stars and the Young Americas.

The estate of the late J. Amory Codman has been valued by the appraisers at $514,900.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh T. Dickey, Jr., of New York, have taken possession of the Breese cottage for the summer.

Ex-Alderman H. D. DeBlois has recovered from his late illness.

CITY BRIEFS.

Jottings of Newport and Newporters.

Mr. John Jacob Astor, Jr., has gone to Europe.

Mr. Walter L. Kane and family are spending the summer at Bar Harbor.

Mr. Henry Bradley, of 18 High street, has gone to England, on a visit to his old home.

Quite a large number of yachts of the different classes have been in the harbor this week.

Judge Hugh T. Dickey has arrived at his cottage on Halidon Hill for the summer.

Mr. John Knower, of New York, has arrived at his cottage on Bellevue avenue and the Cliffs.

Hon. Calvin S. Brice and family, of New York, have arrived at the Bennett villa on Bellevue avenue.

Children's Day was appropriately observed at the two Methodist Episcopal churches last Sunday.

Mrs. William Edgar and family, of New York, have arrived at their cottage on Beach street.

Mr. H. A. Robbins, of New York, has arrived at the Stevens villa on Bellevue avenue for the season

Mrs. Wardwell, of Stamford, Conn., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Joseph Bradford, on Broadway.

Mrs. J. T. Gibert and family, of New York, have arrived at their cottage on Bellevue avenue.

Mr. John Foster, of Boston, has arrived at his summer villa, "Ridge Lawn," LeRoy avenue.

Major Theo. K. Gibbs and Mrs. Gibbs of New York, have arrived at their stone villa on Gibbs avenue.

Mrs. Samuel Engs, of this city, has left Brookline, Mass., and gone to Dublin, N. H., for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Freeman, of New York, are at their Bellevue avenue cottage "Tower Top" for the season.

Mrs. Alex. Van Rensselaer, of New York, has arrived for the summer at her beautiful estate on Miantonomi avenue.

Old Colony freight steamer City of Brockton is receiving a thorough overhauling at the company's docks in this city.

Messrs. G. D. and J. G. Rosengarten, of Philadelphia, have arrived at the Enstis cottage on Gibbs avenue for the season.

Mr. R. N. Hazard and family, of New York, are located at their Broadway and Miantonomi avenue villa "Elmhurst."

Mr. H. Rothven Pratt and family, of New York, are at the Parker Cottage, on Bellevue and Parker avenues, for the summer.

Mr. H. H. Cook and family, of New York, have arrived for the season at their cottage on Bellevue avenue and the Cliffs.

Work on the Newton building on Pelham and Thames streets, which was delayed by the carpenters' strike, has been resumed.

There was a very pleasant gathering of members of the Bythesea Chautauqua Circle Monday evening at Mrs. Banning's, on Broadway.

Rev. Warren Randolph, D. D., pastor of the Central Baptist church, and Hon. T. Mumford Seabury left Monday night en route for Europe.

Mrs. Paran Stevens, of New York, has arrived at "Marietta Villa," her summer residence on Bellevue and Jones avenues, for the season.

The great Barnum has given Newport the go-by this year. There will be a good many "quarters" and "halves" retained in Newport as the result.

The two weeks' mission given by the Jesuit Fathers at St. Joseph's church closed Sunday evening, Father McCarthy preaching the farewell discourse.

Naval Cadet H. L. Peckham, son of Mr. and Mrs. Felix A. Peckham, of Middletown, has been detached and placed on waiting orders.

Rev. J. H. Mitchell, of the recently-burned cathedral in Brooklyn, has been in town this week, the guest of Rev. James Coyle, of St. Joseph's church.

The two years' leave granted to Col. Geo. H. Elliott, U. S. Engineer Corps, has nearly expired, and he and his family are on their way home from Europe

Deaths in Newport week ending with Thursday, June 19, 1889.

Whole number		6. *Causes of Death.*	
Under 5 years		0 Apoplexy	1
Ten to twenty yrs		1 Asthenia Senile	1
Fifty to sixty yrs		1 Atrophy of liver	1
Sixty to seventy yrs		2 Indigestion acute	1
Seventy to eighty yrs		1 Brain softening of	1
Eighty to ninety yrs		1 Phthisis pulmo	
American descent		5 nalis	1
Mixed	1		

Oldest 88 years, 7 mos., 14 dys., youngest, 15 yrs., 6 mos. 12 dys. average 53 yrs., 10 mos. 3dys.

1888, 1st to 20th of June 15 deaths, average age, 24 yrs., 8 mos., 21 ds.; 1889, 1st to 20th of June 16 deaths, average age 37 yrs., 6 mos., 3 dys.; 1888, same time under 5 yrs. 7, 5 to 60 yrs. 5; over 60, 4; 1889, same time; under 5 yrs. 2; 5 to 60 yrs. 4; over 60, 10.

HENRY E. TURNER, JR.
Ex-Of. Board of Health.

Poetry.

Don't Worry.

Don't worry at trifles and troubles,
Nor fret when misfortune appeals;
Repining, each burden but doubles,
And evils delay not for tears
Time wasted in useless complaining
Is wealth we might use, thrown away.
Better wisely to use that remaining,
Employing each hour of each day.

Don't worry if fortune has lowered
Some others more richly than you;
Sad grieving but makes one a coward,
Success means to dare and do.
There's chances have not all departed;
Rich prizes are waiting a claim;
But they fall not to those who, down hearted,
Creep feebly toward fortune and fame.

Don't worry o'er past tribulations,
They're gone, and their lesson is taught,
Look forward! The future relations
Are with grand possibilities fraught.
Who conquers the present, improving
Each hour of the here and the now,
Gains a place in that circle which, moving,
Brings the prized laurel wreath to his brow.

Preferences and Treasures.

I'd rather drink cold water from the brook
Than quaff excitement from a golden chalice;
I'd rather sleep on straw in the shepherd's hut
Than lie awake and restless in a palace.

I'd rather earn dry bread in lusty health
And eat it with a sense of whole-some pleasure,
Than feed without the zest of appetite
Off gorgeous plate 'mid unavailing treasure.

I'd rather have one true, unfailing friend
Than fifty parasites to crave my bounty,
And one poor lass who loved me for myself
Than one without a heart who owned a country.

Nature is kind if our desires are pure,
And strews rich blessings everywhere around us,
While fortune, if we pant in her pursuit,
Too often grants her favors to confound us.

Fresh air and sunshine, flowers and health and love,
These are endowment if we learn to prize them;
The wise man's treasures, better worth than gold,
And none but fools and wicked men despise them.

—Chambers' Journal.

Homeward Bound.

BY MISARDIE.

I

The sky was clear, the air was soft and sweet,
And gay old Sol sent down his brightest ray,
As on the deck we stood in sunset's glow
To watch the busy city fade away.
The water kissed the vessel's snowy side,
And all looked joyous in the radiant weather,
Till low the sun sank in the crimson west,
And then we spoke our last farewell together.

II

I watched the faces on the distant shore
Until they faded from my eager gaze,
And all the city blushed and rosy grew
Within the wintry sunset's ruddy haze.
We sailed out from the reach of friendly hands,
From out the sunshine of those kindly eyes,
Sailed on till daylight winged it's flight away
And merry stars bespangled all the skies.

III

We're homeward bound, but memories thronging come
To tell us of the friends we see no more,
Of many kindly hearts and loving faces
Now left upon that sunset gilded shore,
And we are sad, out on that waste of waters,
Till hark! A sound floats o'er the ocean foam,
A merry note dispelling all our sorrow,
The voices of the little ones at home.

June 10, 1889.

Selected Tale.

THE MANUFACTURER.

One gloomy afternoon in the November of 187—, while I was busy sorting cheques in the outer office of the Lombard-street Bank, I received a message that the manager wished to see me in his private room.

"Mr. Williams," he said, when I entered the apartment, "I want you to take £22,000 to Mudborough to-night; £7,000 in gold, the rest in notes. The express leaves Euston at 9.30 and reaches Mudborough at 3.15. A clerk from the Bank of Mudborough will meet you on your arrival. You might go home now to dine and make your arrangements, and return here at 8 o'clock, when Mr. Smith will have the consignment ready for you. Of course you will keep your eyes open on the journey," he added pleasantly, as I was leaving the room. "Not that it would be easy to steal such a heavy box from you; but you will have time to sleep when you get to Mudborough. Good-by."

The communication did not at all surprise me; I was about twenty-three years of age, and, having the reputation of being sharp and reliable, had been intrusted with many missions of a similar nature during the five years I had been in the bank. Beside, there was a bit of financial scare at the time, and gold and notes were being sent in large quantities from London to the provinces.

Having received my instructions, I left the bank and started on my way to Brixton, where I lived. As I was walking down Lombard street, toward the 'bus stand, I remembered that I had appointed to meet a friend at a billiard-room, in the neighborhood at 5.30, and, as it was impossible under the circumstances, to keep the appointment, I thought it only fair to leave word to that effect. Accordingly before taking the 'bus to Brixton, I called at the billiard-room and instructed the marker to tell my friend that, as I had to go to Mudborough, I could not see him until the next day but one. Having left this message I went home and returned to the bank at 8 o'clock.

When I came back Mr. Smith, who was our head cashier, was waiting for me with the money and a letter of advice to the Bank of Mudborough. The gold was tied up in seven bags, each containing 1,000 sovereigns, and the notes were made up in bundles. We packed them carefully in a leather box which looked like a diminutive portmanteau, though inside it was lined with iron.

"It is pretty heavy," he said, referring to the box, when we had locked and strapped it up securely, and I had put the key in my packet, after giving him a receipt. "It would not be very easy to run away with; but you had better, I think, let Douglas get your ticket while you yourself see it put into your carriage."

Douglas, I may mention, was one of the bank porters, who was to accompany me to Euston, and the box weighed altogether about eleven stone.

"All right," I replied; I had better get to the station in time to secure a place before many of the passengers come; not that there's likely to be a crowd, but a heavy thing like this attracts attention, and I may as well get it into the carriage as quietly as possible."

"Quite so," said Mr. Smith, "the sooner you get into your carriage the better. The guard will look after you on the way down. Don't leave the carriage for a moment unless he stands at the door."

The box was wheeled out of the bank and put into a cab. I got inside, while Douglas took his seat beside the driver.

"Well, good-by, and take care of yourself," said Mr. Smith, as he shook hands with me through the window.

"Good-by," I responded, and we set off for Euston station.

It was just 8 o'clock when we drew upon the yard of the station, and, having assisted a railway porter to put the box on a truck, Douglas went to get my ticket, while I accompanied the truck to the train, which was already drawn up by the platform.

"Holloa, Williams! Going to Rugby?" exclaimed a voice behind me, as I walked along by the porter's side looking for a first-class carriage. The speaker was a tall fair-haired young man named Hill, who was a habitué of the billiard-room where I had left the message that afternoon, and who, as I understood, was engaged in a stock-broker's office.

"No," I replied, "I am going a great deal further, I am sorry to say, for I hate traveling at night."

"Well, we'll go as far as Rugby together. How odd we should meet in this way," continued Hill. "I'll tip the guard, and we'll have the carriage to ourselves. You will be all alone when I get out at Rugby. Here, this carriage will do. Let us secure the corner seats. Stay. I'll give you a hand. Your back to the engine? That's it." As he spoke he threw a rug which he was carrying on his arm on the seat, and getting into the carriage, assisted the porter in pushing the strong box under the place where I was to sit. "Wait for me a moment while I get my bag from the cloak room," he continued to me as he got out of the carriage and went in the direction of the cloak-room.

He had been gone for about a minute when Douglas came from the booking-office with my ticket. Douglas, I may mention was a shrewd old Scotchman, with whom I had always been on very good terms. When he had given me my ticket, he looked carefully under the seat to see that the box was safe, and then, while we were standing at the door of the carriage, exchanging a few words before we left, Mr. Hill came back with a porter carrying a large, handsome traveling-bag.

"You know that gentleman, sir?" whispered Douglas in an interrogative tone, as Hill got into the carriage with his bag.

"Yes," I answered, "he is a stock-broker."

"Oh, that's all right, sir," replied Douglas. "Excuse me for asking, but it is well to know with whom you are traveling when you have got such a lot of money. Well, good night, sir."

"Good night," I said. I lingered for a moment at the door to watch a very aristocratic party who were getting into the next compartment. There were two gentlemen and two ladies, attended by a footman, and I stood on the platform watching the footman until he had handed them all their wrappers and shut their door. "How nice it must be to be a swell with a plenty of cash," I thought, as I gave a last look to see that my own money-box was safe, and then took my seat.

I was rather annoyed at the last remark of Douglas. Though why, I did not exactly know. Perhaps it was that it seemed a little too familiar, or too much as if he deprecated, or, at least, thought that he had a right to caution me about my choice of acquaintance. Still his words harped on a true chord, and, very likely, it was this that made them disagreeable What did I know about Mr. Hill, I suddenly asked myself. He was a mere billiard-room acquaintance. I believed that he was in a stock-broker's office, but I had no certain information as to who or what he was, and I had never met him except in a billiard-room, unless on this one occasion, when I was traveling alone in charge of £22,000 in cash. On the other hand I had often been engaged on similar missions before, I was young and active; it would not be very easy to rifle the strong box. I had no reason to suppose that his purpose in traveling was not as innocent as my own; and altogether I felt a little ashamed of myself for allowing any suspicion to enter my mind about a man who, presumably, was as honorable as myself.—Nevertheless, it was my duty to exercise every precaution, and so I declined a cigar which he offered me shortly after the train had started, and presently some brandy and water which he had in a flask. I thought he seemed a little hurt at my not accepting either the cigar or the brandy, but he kept on chatting pleasantly, telling me anecdotes of the Stock Exchange, and about a very eccentric old gentleman who was a client of his firm, and whom he was going to Rugby to see on their behalf. Once or twice I was on the point of asking him the name of his firm, as he did not mention it, but I refrained somehow, owing to a feeling of delicacy. Thus, he made himself so agreeable during the two hours run down to Rugby that I felt quite sorry as the time approached for parting with him.

"Well, the oldest and dearest friends must part at last," he said laughingly, as the train was running into the station. Then, taking out his cigar-case again, he selected a cigar for himself and was about to put the case back in his pocket, when, as if by after-thought, he offered it to me, saying:

"These are really very good; do try one."

I could not very well refuse a second time without giving offense. Beside, there was no longer any ground for suspicion, as he was going to leave the carriage in a few seconds. So I took a cigar and lighted it just as we came alongside the platform of Rugby Junction.

"There is hardly time to ask you to have a drink," he said, as he got out of the carriage. "Stay, though; here is the guard; he'll mind the carriage while we run over to the refreshment-room. No? Well, perhaps you are right. Good-by, I'll see you in London in a day or two. Guard, you'll see that no one else gets into this compartment. Good-by, again." He had scarcely left the door when the guard said: "Box all right, sir?"

"Yes," I said, putting my hand under the seat to feel that it was there. As I did so the guard turned his lantern on it to satisfy himself that it was safe.—Having done which, he shut the door and went away.

He had not been gone more than a minute, when, to my great annoyance, a stout elderly man got into the compartment and sat down at the far end of the seat on which I was sitting. He had no luggage of any kind, and hardly looked like the kind of men who are accustomed to travel first-class.

"Do you object to my smoking?" I asked.

"Not at all, though I don't smoke myself," said the stranger; "seems a wasteful habit. One-half of the population, I think, spend as much on tobacco and cigars as would feed and clothe the other half."

This answer, rather ungracious though it was, reassured me, and eliminated any little mistrust I might have felt toward my companion. It was not, I thought, the kind of remark a thief would be likely to make. The speaker, to judge from his rather brusque manner and hard-set face, was probably a manufacturer of some sort.

"I'm sorry I was away when that gentleman got in, sir," the guard whispered to me through the window just before the train started.

"Oh, it is all right," I replied, and immediately afterward we began to move out of the station.

For a few minutes I tried to engage the stranger in conversation, but gradually I desisted, as he seemed rather taciturn, and, owing to the noise of the train and the distance between us, it was necessary to shout in order to make one's self heard.

Then I lay back in my seat, quietly pulling my cigar and meditating about a young lady whom I had visited that evening before I left Brixton. We should want, let me see—to keep house—the cigar was very strong—I threw it away—we should want—my reckoning was very confused—I seemed to forget the figures directly I had thought of them—how dark the carriage was!

It was broad daylight! The stranger was running over green fields with the strong box, which he carried as lightly in his hands as if it were only a feather's weight. I was trying to pursue him, but my limbs seemed as if they were half-paralyzed. I could hardly move my legs; at last I sank powerless on the soft grass, whilst he disappeared over a stile. As I lay there two policemen seized hold of my arms, and raising me from the ground, half-led, half-carried me to a police station, whither we were followed, as soon as we got on the high road, by a noisy crowd.

"What is the matter?" I exclaimed, as we ascended the steps of the station-house. "What have I done that you are bringing me here?"

"Oh, you know all about it," said one of the constables. "You and your friend Mr. Hill are a nice little pair." Merciful heavens! I was charged with being an accomplice in the robbery of the strong box!

They led me through a long white-washed passage and pushed me into a narrow cell. The gloomy walls swam about me as I staggered to a seat, on which I sank unconscious. How long this state of unconsciousness lasted I could not say, when suddenly I was awakened by what seemed to be a roar of thunder. Instantly I sprang to my feet, but as I did so I was thrown back again on the seat by what seemed like the throes of an earthquake. The whole place was in motion. The seat was softly cushioned, a lamp was shining from the ceiling, and it was quite dark from without. What did it mean? It must have taken me about a quarter of a minute to realize that I had only been dreaming, and that I was in my compartment of the train, which was rushing along at the rate of fifty or sixty miles an hour. What time was it? I looked at my watch. Ten minutes past 2. We had just left Crowe, and in another hour or so we should be at Mudborough. But my companion—the strange man who got in at Rugby—where was he? Good heavens, he had gone! Must have got out of the train at either Stafford or Crewe. And I asleep though I was in charge of £22,000. A pretty sort of a fellow to be intrusted with the care of such a sum! What would Mr. Andrew (our manager), or Mr. Smith, say if they heard of such a thing? The box! I felt with my hand under the seat. Yes, thank God, it was there—heavy and safe! A most curious thing my going to sleep in that way, such a thing had never happened to me before. Why, I had been asleep for more than two hours. The guard must have noticed me. A nice figure I should cut in his eyes. But the box; was it safe, after all? That was the main consideration. It could not well be otherwise, especially as seeing me asleep the guard would be sure to have kept an extra sharp eye on the compartment at Stafford and Crew, the only stations where we stopped. Still, I might as well make assurance doubly sure.

Such was the drift of my thoughts, as actuated partly by a general sense of uneasiness, and partly by a confused desire to make some atonement for my remissness, I began to tug at the box so as to bring it out on the floor of the carriage. It was not very easy to do this owing to its weight, but, by pulling the handles at its ends alternately, I succeeded at last. It was strapped up just as it had been when it was put into the carriage. Could there be any use in unbuckling the straps? There hardly seemed to be, and yet, having gone so far, I might as well set my mind completely at rest by finishing the investigation, especially as it would be nearly an hour before we reached Mudborough. Accordingly I undid the straps, and took the key out of my pocket. Great God! what was this? The key turned in the lock without any impediment! I caught the lid in my hand—It opened at once! But inside——
Oh horror! horror! horror! Tongue nor heart
Cannot conceive nor name thee.

At one glance I comprehended that the strong box had been rifled, and stuffed with worthless rags and papers.

Both joy and horror when they reach their most intense stages develop into emotions which are heterogeneous to all other facts of consciousness, and for this reason these absolute emotions, while they can never be forgotten, can yet never be perfectly recollected in the sense of being revived by the imagination. In saying this I am not writing for the sake of effect, but merely stating a fact that will be acknowledged by most people who have experienced a sudden and immense revolution of fortune.

When, at a glance, I saw that the box was stuffed with rags and shreds of newspapers—dived my hands into it and found lumps of lead and iron instead of gold, there came upon me a feeling simple, unique, and uninteligible unless to those who have experienced it. This is the only description I can give of the effect that was produced when I suddenly comprehended that £22,000 had been stolen from my charge while I sat drugged—for drugged I evidently had been, and that by the cigar I incautiously took from Hill. It meant, of course, utter ruin—possibly worse, for might I not be regarded as an accomplice in the robbery, as my dream seemed to foretell? I shivered while I sat vainly wondering how the theft could have been perpetrated, but with always the same curious, new and horrible feeling about me. Who stole the money from the box? The man who got into the compartment at Rugby?

He was evidently either a principal or an accomplice in the robbery. The cigar that Hill gave me must have been drugged, and the money must have been stolen, and the lead and iron substituted for it, since we left Rugby. Yet, how was the thing done? It is very easy to talk about walking off with £7,000, but, as I knew well enough, seven thousand sovereigns weigh about nine stones. How were nine stones in gold, beside several bulky parcels of notes, taken out of the carriage, and rags and about the same weight of base metals substituted for them in the strong box? The man who joined me at Rugby—the "manufacturer" as I called him for want of a better name—did not carry a box or anything else in which he could conceal the money while he was leaving the train; and then, the weights? He certainly did not bring them into the carriage with him at Rugby. He must, therefore, have had an accomplice—Hill, probably. Where did this accomplice join him? Since leaving Rugby we had stopped at only two stations, Stafford and Crewe. The accomplice or accomplices—Hill, or whoever else they were—must have got in at Stafford, and the party must have left the train at Crewe.

The guard would be sure to have noted them. They might be apprehended if they were pursued in time. Ought I to ring the alarm bell and stop the train? I looked at my watch, it was now 2:30 o'clock, and we should be in Mudborough in three-quarters of an hour. No, No useful purpose could be effected by stopping the train in the open country, and the consequences might be very serious. The news would be spread far and wide that the express train had been robbed of gold which was on its way to the Bank of Mudborough, and this would probably lead to a "run" on the bank itself, as the good people would never pause in their excitement to remember that the loss must fall on the Lombard-street Bank, because the money had not been delivered, and was in the custody of one of its officers when it was stolen.

It was clear, I thought, that I had better make as little fuss as possible about the matter, so I strapped the box up, restored it with some difficulty to its place under the seat, and sat down to wait for our arrival. Perhaps the guard could suggest some explanation of the mystery which would lead, and that speedily, to the recovery of the stolen property. In the absence of such a suggestion I was ruined—and that, possibly, in a sense the bare thought of which made me shudder. Could the money be actually in the train? Could the thieves have carried it along the foot-boards to some other compartment? Even if they had done so, they would probably have left the train before this, but such a thing was highly improbable. To make one's way along the foot-board of a train that is travelling at the rate of forty or fifty miles an hour would be very difficult, but to carry such a weight of metal under such circumstances would be well-nigh impossible, even if two or three people were engaged in the operation, beside which, the robbers would be certain to be detected either by the guard or by the railway servants who are stationed at intervals along the line. Perhaps the "manufacturer" handed the money through the window to somebody in the next compartment; I looked out, and speedily convinced myself that this also was practically impossible. The distance between the windows was far too great to enable two people to pass the metal from hand to hand, while the vibration of the train, strong current of air and the principles of leverage would have made it exceedingly difficult, if not quite impossible, to convey such a weight of metal from one window to the other by attaching it to the ends of sticks or rods of some sort. Moreover, even if such an operation were possible, it would take a long time to effect, more time than was available, and would be certain to be detected either by the guard or the signal men whom we were constantly passing. Could the thief have dropped the booty to some confederate who was waiting at a certain spot on the line to receive it? I dismissed this hypothesis at once for reasons which will occur to the reader if he gives the matter a moment's consideration. No, the only rational, the only possible, explanation of the robbery was this: The "manufacturer" opened the box while I was asleep between Rugby and Stafford. At Stafford he was joined by one or more confederates, of whom Hill was probably one, and yet perhaps not, for the guard would recognize him. At all events, the confederates came into the compartment at Stafford. The box was rifled, and the substitution made between Stafford and Crewe, and at Crewe the thieves left the train. The only consolation I had was that the guard would be certain to have noticed them, and would be able to give such a description of them as might lead to their apprehension.

Punctually at 3:15 o'clock we steamed into Mudborough Junction. I looked out of the window for the guard, who came to me directly the train stopped.

"You have had a sound sleep, sir," he said pleasantly.

"Guard," I said, "come in here at once," beckoning him into the carriage as I spoke.

"Who got into this compartment at Stafford?" I asked.

"No one, sir," was the answer. "The gentleman who got in at Rugby left at Stafford. I locked the door immediately he got out, and nobody has been in the compartment since. That I'll swear."

"Good God!" I exclaimed, then how did they get in here! The strong-box has been robbed!"

"Robbed, sir?" he cried, looking at me with blank amazement.

"Yes, robbed," I continued. "I have been drugged, and while I was asleep £22,000 has been taken out of that box and lumps of iron and lead put in its place."

"But it is impossible, sir," he said, after a moment's pause, and speaking as if he were dazed. "The gentleman who got in at Rugby got out again at Stafford. I was as close to him as I am to you when he left the train. He had no luggage of any kind with him, not even a hand-bag or a rug, and that he could not have taken the money away with him I am perfectly certain. The box was all right then; seeing that you were asleep, I examined it, and saw that it was quite safe. I locked the door as soon as I had done so, and from that time until now the door has not been opened. Of that I am quite sure."

"Then," said I, "the robbery must have been committed between Rugby and Stafford. The man who got in at Rugby must either have handed the money through the window to somebody in another compartment, or somebody must have crept along the foot-boards while the train was in motion, and thus have brought the weights that are in that box, and taken away the gold and notes."

"That is an utter impossibility," was the prompt reply, "I'll get into the next compartment and you'll see that we can't join hands."

He did so; we each stretched our arms as far as we could out of the windows, but the tips of our fingers did not come within two feet of each other.

"No, sir," said the guard; "that is not the way it was done; and as to any one creeping along the footboards of a train that is traveling at from forty to sixty miles an hour, it is very easy to talk about but another thing to do; but to carry thousands of sovereigns in that way—oh, it is utterly impossible. Beside, we passed a station or a signal-man every few seconds, and they'd be certain to have seen. Oh, sir, you must be making a mistake."

"No," I said gloomily, it is no mistake. In some way or other the strong-box has been opened and plundered I must go at once to the manager of the Bank of Mudborough. Can you come with me?"

"No, sir. I have to take the train to its terminus, which is our next station. We get there at 4:45. But there is a return train at 6 o'clock, which reaches here at 7:45. I can be with you at a little before 8. In the meantime I must tell the station-master what has happened."

"Do so," I replied; "but in the meantime make as little fuss about it as you can; all sorts of exaggerated stories may get about, people may think that the Bank of Mudborough has been robbed, and that might do the bank harm at present."

"All right, sir. I understand you," said the guard; "but here is a gentleman from the bank, I think."

A young man accompanied by a porter with a truck, and a policeman, was standing on the platform, looking inquiringly at our carriage.

"From the Lombard-street Bank?" he said, addressing me as I got out of my compartment.

"Yes," I replied; "can I speak to you for a moment?" I took him aside and told him in a few words what had happened.

"Good God!" he exclaimed. "No one who has come by this train ought to have been allowed to leave the station. Stay, there's the station-master—the train must be searched."

Only two people had left the train at Mudborough; both of them were well known and highly respectable. Of the search which ensued I need only say that it established as a certainty that the money had not come so far. The two compartments next to mine were empty, and only five people remained in the train, about no one of whom there could be any doubt.

Accordingly, we had the still heavy but now worthless box put on a truck, and started with it to the bank.

The Bank of Mudborough is a private institution, the principal partner in which was an old gentleman named Church, who was waiting in his dressing-gown to receive us.

It was not until the box had been solemnly wheeled into the strong-room, and the porter had left, that I ventured to tell Mr. Church of the robbery.

"A dreadful accident has happened, sir," I said nervously, as I handed him the letter of advice from London.

"An accident! Good heavens! where and when?" he exclaimed, with as much animation as his nature seemed to permit. He was a tall, lanky man, with what I have heard described as a parchment countenance and iron-gray hair.

"Not quite an accident, sir, in that sense," I replied, speaking with some confusion in my excitement. "Oh, sir, what I mean is that the box has been robbed and the £22,000 stolen from it during the journey from London."

"The box robbed!" he repeated calmly, as if he were relieved to hear that it was only money and not life that was lost. "Well, that is hardly an accident," he continued after a moment's pause. A preconcerted matter, I should call it. Let us hear about it, please. How was the robbery effected?"

These were his words, as nearly as I can remember them. He was perfectly polite and self-possessed, and yet, I thought, there was something icy, an undercurrent of sarcasm or incredulity, in his voice and manner.

I told my story as fully and clearly as possible. When I finished he merely said:

"Well, it's very annoying, and I can't understand it at all. However, it concerns your people and not me. I must wire to them to send me another £22,000. But it is nearly 4 o'clock now. You had better go to bed; I have a room for you. Good night, Mr. Adams"—this last to the clerk, who left the house.

He showed me upstairs to a bedroom, saying, as he left me, that I should be called at half-past 8 o'clock, but that I need not get up then if I were too tired after my journey.

"Good night, sir," I said mechanically, as he left the room.

"Too tired after my journey," I repeated to myself when I was alone. Tired? I had reason to be tired, but I felt as if, like Macbeth, I should "sleep no more." Sleep! It seemed as if a walk of a hundred miles would be a little grateful exercise to calm my feelings. To get into bed was impossible; the solitude of the room was intolerable. I would have given anything I had to get out for an hour into the free streets to roam about at will. The place seemed like a prison. Was it really one? Was I really confined in Mr. Church's house on suspicion of having taken part in the robbery?

If I could have left the place with any decency I should have done so; but, unable to sleep or to relieve myself by going out into the open air, for which I felt an intense craving, I put out the candle, opened the window and sat by it for more than an hour, looking into the depths of space with a growing sense of relief from their aspect of boundless calm and freedom.

At last, to my great delight, I began to feel tired and sleepy, and so, having closed the window, I threw off my clothes and got into bed, where I shortly forgot my troubles in a profound slumber.

I did not seem to have been asleep for more than five minutes when I awoke crying "Yes."

"It is half-past 8 o'clock, sir," said a female voice outside.

"Very well," I replied, and at once jumped out of bed.

It seems as if it were only then that I fully realized in its full and true significance the importance of what had happened during the previous night, or rather during the early hours of the present morning. In vain I tried while I dressed myself as quickly as possible, to think of some plausible or rational explanation of the robbery. And it was, I think, then that I first comprehended fully and clearly that the only reasonable hypothesis that would cover the facts was that I myself was an accomplice of Hill! We had been together as far as Rugby, during which time I was wide awake. At Rugby he left with some luggage, in which conceivably, the booty might have been stowed. He had some luggage at all events; as to how much, the evidence, I could see, would not probably be very clear. Hill having left the compartment at Rugby, a strange man with no luggage at all got in. This man left the train at Stafford. He could not have either brought the weights with him into the carriage or taken the gold from it. From the time he got out of the train at Stafford the guard would prove that nobody had access to my compartment. On this showing the only person who could have taken the gold and notes, and substituted for it the rags and weights, was my friend Hill, and he, by hypothesis, could not have done this without my knowledge.

(Continued on third page.)

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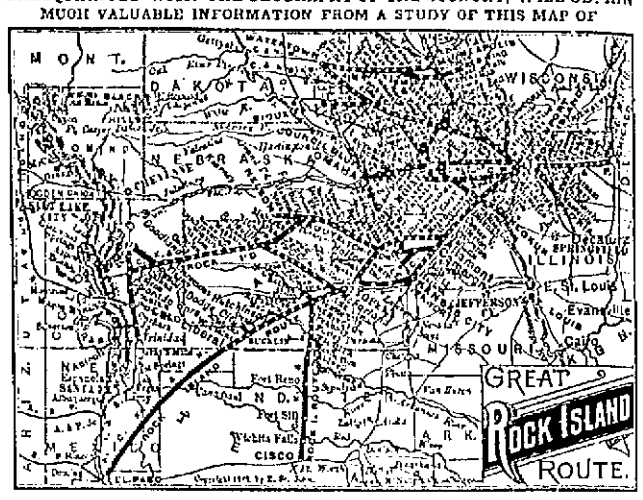
A MAN

UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTRY, WILL OBTAIN MUCH VALUABLE INFORMATION FROM A STUDY OF THIS MAP OF



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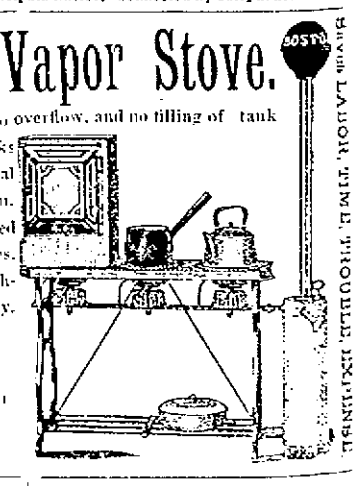

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The South and West.

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Steamers PURITAN, PILGRIM PROVIDENCE, and OLD COLONY in commission. Leave Newport at 9 P. M., Returning leave New York from Pier 28 N.R., foot of Murray street, as follows: 5.30 P. M. for Fall River direct; 6.15 A. M. for Newport and Fall River. The latter steamer remains at Newport until 3.15 A. M. before proceeding to Fall River.

A Parlor Car is run between Fall River and Newport, leaving steamer wharf at 8.10 A. M. Seats free to holders of New York to Newport tickets via Fall River.

Sundays leave Newport at 10 P. M. Leave New York at 5.30 P. M. Annex Boat Connection between Pier 28 and Brooklyn and Jersey City.

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GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass. Agt., Boston.
J. H. JORDAN, Agent, Newport, R. I.

Newport & Wickford

Railroad and Steamboat Co.

SUMMER TIME TABLE

Between Newport, Boston, Providence and New York, beginning

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1889,

via Newport and Wickford R. R. and Steamboat Co. and New York, Boston and Providence R. R.

•Leave Newport at 7.30 A. M., arriving in New York 3.30 P. M.; New Haven 1.24 P. M.; New London 11.20 A. M.; Providence 9.15 A. M., and Boston 10.35 A. M.

Leave Newport at 10.20 A. M., arriving in New York 1.35 P. M.; New Haven 2.25 P. M.; New London 1.05 P. M.; Providence 12.15 P. M., Boston 1.55 P. M.

Leave Newport at 1.30 P. M., arriving in New York at 8.00 P. M.; New Haven 5.5 P. M.; New London 4.20 P. M.; Providence 3.15 P. M.; Boston 4.30 P. M.

•Leave Newport at 1.15 P. M., arriving in New York at 11.00 P. M.; New Haven 9.00 P. M.; New London 7.45 P. M.; Providence 6.10 P. M.; Boston 8.05 P. M.

Leave Newport at †11.15 P. M. arriving in New York at 7.00 A. M., New Haven 1.35 A. M.; New London 2.55 A. M.; Providence 5.35 A. M.; Boston 7.00 A. M.

Leave New York at †11.30 P. M., New Haven at 1.55 A. M., New London at 3.35 A. M., Boston 11.30 P. M., Providence 12.50 A. M.; arriving in Newport at 6.25 A. M.

§•Leave New London 7.15 A. M.; Providence 8.00 A. M.; arriving in Newport at 9.55 A. M.

•Leave New York at 5.00 A. M.; New Haven 7.55 A. M.; New London 10.05 A. M.; Boston 10.00 A. M.; Providence 11.10 A. M.; arriving in Newport at 1.00 P. M.

Leave New York at 10.00 A. M.; New Haven 12.05 P. M.; New London 12.50 P. M.; Boston 1.00 P. M.; Providence 2.20 P. M.; arriving in Newport at 4.10 P. M.

Leave New York at 1.00 P. M.; Boston 3.00 P. M.; New Haven 3.05 P. M.; New London 4.30 P. M.; Providence 5.20 P. M.; arriving in Newport at 7.20 P. M.

•Stop at Conanicut Park on signal.
†Daily.
Drawing Room Cars to and from Wickford Junction.

Tickets sold and baggage checked at steamer Eolus, Commercial Wharf, and Transfer Co.'s office, Travers' Block, Bellevue avenue. Drawing Room chairs and Sleeping Car berths can be procured at company's office, Commercial wharf.

J. B. GARDINER, Supt., Providence.
C. C. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

JAMESTOWN FERRIES.

On and After Monday, Dec. 3, 1888,

Steamers will run as follows:

Steamer Conanicut—Jamestown and Newport: Leave Jamestown, 6.15, 8.15, 10.30 A. M., 1.10, 3.15, 5.30 P. M.

SUNDAYS—9.15 A. M., 4.00 P. M.

Leave Newport, 6.45, 9.30, 11.45 A. M., 2.30, 4.60, 6.00 P. M., or on arrival of Providence boat.

SUNDAYS—10.15 A. M., 4.30 P. M.

Old Colony Railroad.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations, may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

ON and after Monday, June 17, 1889, trains will leave Newport for Boston, week days, 7.50, 10.20 A. M., 12.50 (to Park Square Station via Mansfield) 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Portsmouth Grove, †7.25, *10.20, A. M., 12.55 P. M. Coal Mines, 7.25, 10.20 A. M., 2.55 P. M. Bris ol Ferry, 7.25, 10.20 A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Tiverton, 7.25, 7.50, 10.20 A. M. 12.50, 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Fall River, 7.25, 7.50, 10.20 A. M., 12.50, 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Taunton, 7.25, 7.50, 10.20 A. M., 12.50, 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Middleboro, 7.50, 10.20 A. M. 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Cape Cod, 7.50, 10.20 A. M., 2.55 P. M. Plymouth, 7.50 A. M., 2.55 P. M. New Bedford, 7.50, 10.20 A. M., 12.50, 2.55, 5.15 P. M. Fitchburg, and stations on Northern Division, 7.50, 10.20 A. M., 2.55 P. M. Lowell, 7.50 A. M., 2.55 P. M. Cottage City, Oak Bluffs, 7.50, 10.20 A. M., 2.55 P. M. Nantucket, 10.20 A. M. Providence, 7.50, A. M., 2.55, 5.15 P. M.

Sundays for Boston, Tiverton, Fall River, Taunton, North Easton, Stoughton, Randolph, So. Braintree, Quincy, New Bedford, 7.00 P. M.

†Will stop to leave passengers or when flagged.

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THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES heretofore represented in Newport by Mr. Job T. Langley, deceased, having been transferred to me, policies and renewals in the same will be written at this office, where transfers and endorsements can be made:—

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Queen Ins. Co. of London.
Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester.
Scottish Union & National of Edinburgh and London.
Northern Assurance Co., of London.

The above companies in addition to those already represented by me, enable me to write for any amount desired, at the lowest rates, and the high standing and character of the companies offer the strongest indemnity against fire.

Niagara Ins. Co. of N. Y.	$2,050,950
American Ins. Co. of Philadelphia	2,301,858
Fire Association of Philadelphia	4,250,564
Phenix Ins. Co. of Hartford	4,769,928
Imperial Ins. Co. of London	8,727,000
Guardian Ins. Co. of London	7,855,190
Providence Washington Ins. Co. of Providence	960,429
British American Ins. Co. of Toronto	802,413
Phenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn	5,383,171
Queen Ins. Co. of London	7,976,693
Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester	6,198,187
Scottish Union & Nat'l Ins. Co of Edinburgh	5,332,050
Northern Assurance Co. of London	5,388,670
Phenix Assurance Co. of London	7,887,170

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7-2 Office Merchants' Bank.

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Interior Decoration,

both on account of the beauty of design and coloring and the durability of dye. They are particularly adapted for resisting the ordinary effects of dampness and salt air.

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All parties who owe me if they will now come up and settle, will be doing me a very great favor, as I have waited a long time in many cases, and to very great disadvantage.

A. L. Burdick.

(Continued from second page.)

as I owned to having been awake during the journey from Euston to Rugby. Thus I saw that if the mystery was not cleared up in some way or other, I should be held morally, if not legally, to be guilty. In any case, my reputation would be destroyed forever.

Having dressed, I went down stairs in search of the breakfast parlor.

"Come in," I heard a voice that seemed familiar, say, as I paused on the landing.

I entered the room from which the voice proceeded. The table was laid for breakfast. Mr. Church was standing in his dressing gown before the fire reading the morning paper, while two very pretty girls, of about seventeen and eighteen, were sitting by one of the windows.

"Good morning, Mr. Williams," said Mr. Church. "We hardly expected the pleasure of your company at breakfast this morning, after your long journey. Allow me to introduce you to my daughters, Miss Milly and Miss Dora Church."

We bowed, the young ladies regarding me, I thought, with a rather curious and half-amused expression.

"Well, you've recovered yourself, I hope; slept well, and got rid of your idle fancies?" he continued, hardly taking his eyes from the paper as he spoke.

"I beg your pardon, sir: I don't quite understand you," I replied.

"I mean," he said, speaking in the same indifferent way, "your nerves are a bit stronger after your night's rest. You don't think now that the strong box was robbed?"

"I am sure of it, sir, unfortunately," I gasped.

Mr. Church put down his paper, and, after looking at me for a moment through his spectacles with a stern, searching expression, said:

"Mr. Williams, when I saw you last night you had come off a long journey. I naturally treated the story you told me as being due to a delusion produced by fatigue, anxiety, very proper anxiety," he repeated in a pompous manner, "about your charge, and want of sleep. Surely, now that you have had a night's rest to refresh you, you don't mean to say that a man who got into your carriage at Rugby without a particle of luggage, could walk out of it at Stafford with nine-stone weight of gold about his person, beside large bundles of bank notes, and not only that, but actually leave about nine stone-weight of lead and iron behind him! Oh, nonsense, sir!" he concluded gruffly.

"I don't know, sir, how it was done; I only know that the gold and notes have been stolen, and lead and iron and rags put in their place," I exclaimed, almost bursting into tears.

"You must have been dreaming. You could only have imagined that you opened the box," he said in a more conciliatory tone.

"I am sorry to say I was not dreaming. I was never more wideawake in my life," I faltered.

"Well, as you persist in the story, let us go down stairs and examine the box," he replied. "Seeing is believing, they say, and I shall believe that there is gold in the box until I see there is not. Have you the key? I thought it better not to ask you for it last night, as you were probably tired and excited."

"Yes, sir; and this is it."

"Not an easy lock to open," he observed, as he took the key in his hand and looked carefully at it. "However, came down stairs."

Accordingly he went down to the strong-room, where the box was still lying, just as the porter had left it some hours before. We unstrapped it. Mr. Church himself bent down and put the key in the lock. To my surprise, it seemed to turn with some difficulty.

"Lock all right, apparently," was his remark when the key went round at last.

He put his hand to the lid and opened it.

I staggered back with a curious suffocating feeling.

In the box I saw the bags of gold and bundles of notes, lying just as they lay when I closed the lid in London!

"Merciful God! This is most strange!" I exclaimed.

"These are not lumps of lead or iron," said Mr. Church, emptying one of the bags on the table, where there lay a pile of bright gold sovereigns.

"These are not rags—though they are made from rags," he continued, as he took out a bundle of crisp Bank of England notes.

"But they were not in the box when I opened it on the train," I murmured in an awe struck voice.

"Oh will nothing convince you?" he exclaimed rather testily. "You see it is as I told you. You have been dreaming."

For a moment I was silent. Then I said:

"Mr. Church, I was sober when I same here?"

"Yes, sir, perfectly sober," was the reply.

"I am sober now," I said, "and I declare before God, and on my honor as a man, that I was both wide awake and sober when I opened that box in the train, and that the gold and notes were not in it then."

"Well, what was in it?" he asked impatiently.

"As I have told you, sir—rags, pieces of newspapers, and lumps of lead and iron."

"In that case, where are they?" said Mr. Church. "They don't seem to be here."

He took out of the box bag after bag of gold and bundle after bundle of notes. I watched him with a kind of awe, feeling as if he were either a wizard or I myself were going mad.

"Oh, Mr. Church, for mercy's sake do tell me what it means. I feel as if I were losing my reason. Those things were not in the box when I opened it on the train," I exclaimed at last.

"Were these, think you?" said a voice at the door, which was half open.

I looked round and saw, standing before me, with, in his hand, a bag which he seemed hardly able to hold, the "manufacturer?" The man who got into my compartmant at Rugby! As he spoke he laid the bag down, and emptied out of it on the floor the rags, papers and weights, which I had previously found in the strong-box. While I stood gazing blankly at them, he continued:

"Young gentleman, these are what you found in the box when you were in the train. The gold and notes were stolen right enough. You had been robbed, but you need not be ashamed of it, for I am Sergeant Sharp, a detective police officer, who is pretty well known, though I say it myself, and if you were outwitted, so was I. I'm not ashamed to own it, for it was about the cleverest thing I ever heard of. Something quite new, which is saying a good deal for criminals, who are not very original as a rule. The worst of the thing seems to be that, though you were drugged and asleep, I was wide awake while the robbery was being committed, and never knew anything about it, only discovered it by an accident. And that not until you were miles away from me and the money."

"But do you mean to say that somebody opened the box and exchanged such an immense weight of gold for other metal in the train?" I asked.

"That I do," said Sergeant Sharp, "and, what is more, that they made the exchange between Rugby and Stafford, while I was sitting, wide awake, within a few feet of you."

"Then how was it done?"

"By the watch-saw," was the answer.

I have now reached the stage of my narrative when, for the convenience of the reader, I had better, I think, summarize and tell as briefly as I can the real story of the robbery as it was established (partly by the testimony of one of the gang who turned Queen's evidence) during the trial of Hill and his accomplices at the following assizes in Stafford.

Hill, who was a professional thief, learned from the marker that I was going to Mudborough that night, and knowing that I was engaged in the Lombard-street Bank, he easily guessed what my mission was, and that I should travel by express. Accordingly he arranged with his confederates, and met me, as I have described at Euston.

When Douglass saw Hill he thought he recognized him as a suspicious character. His doubts were only partly dispelled by my assertion that Hill was a stock-broker, and so, when, on leaving the station, he accidently met Sergeant Sharp, whom he knew, as the Sergeant was sometimes employed by the bank, he communicated to him the nature of my mission, and the suspicions he had of my companion, and gave the number of my carriage, which he had noted.

Sergeant Sharp at once went to the train, recognized Hill, took a ticket and traveled to Rugby in another compartment. At Rugby he saw Hill leave the train, but did not detain him as there did not seem to be any reason for doing so, since I was apparently quite safe. While the worthy sergeant was standing near the train, wondering what Hill might be about, he recognized in the next compartment to mine two "ticket-of-leave" men among the fashionable party whom I had watched when they were getting into the train. It immediately occurred to him, from their general "get up" and appearance, that they must be bent on some mischief, though, at the time, he had not any particular idea of their having any design on me. However, partly to keep me safe, but chiefly to follow them, he got into my compartment and took his seat. Nothing particular happened during the run to Stafford. When the train arrived there the party in the next compartment got out and Sergeant Sharp got out also. He had no compunction in leaving me, as the box and I were, apparently, quite safe, though I was asleep, and as the guard was evidently looking after us. While they were getting into a cab on leaving the station, he had the whole party arrested on suspicion. They were conveyed to the police station, where £15,000 in Bank of England notes, issued only the day before, and £7,000 in gold were found about them. The sergeant and the police authorities in Stafford at once guessed that in some way or other this money must, probably, have been abstracted from the box which was in my possession, though it was not until some hours afterward that they discovered how the robbery had been committed. Accordingly they telegraphed to Mr. Church, who, when he received the advice I gave him from the London manager, informed them of the numbers of the notes, and thus had the money sent on to Mudborough, where it arrived at a few minutes before 8 o'clock.

When the train from Eusten arrived at its terminus, the carriage in which I traveled was thoroughly examined, and it was only then that the mystery was explained of how the money was abstracted from the strong-box, and the rags and weights and paper substituted for it. Under the seats and immediately where the box was placed, a piece had been cut out of the partition which divided the compartments. It appeared, from the evidence of the informer, that the operation of cutting the partition was carried on between Euston and Rugby. At Rugby, Hill signaled that I was smoking the drugged cigar; when sufficient time for it to take effect had elapsed, the part of the partition which had been sawed away was removed, through the aperture thus made the box was drawn into the next compartment, rifled, stuffed with rags and weights, and then restored to its place. The noise of the train prevented Sergeant Sharp from hearing what was being done. After this the piece of wood, which had been cut with wonderful evenness from the partition, was replaced and secured with clasps. The instrument used in cutting through the partition was one that is known as the "watch-saw"; that is to say a saw which is made out of a finely tempered piece of wire, such as the main-spring of a watch. Such an instrument cuts noiselessly and quickly, and passes through iron almost as easily as through wood. The chief danger the thieves had to fear was, that if I were awake, I might feel with my heels when the box was taken from under the seat. For this reason the first cigar which Hill offered me was not drugged, as the robbers did not want me to be insensible until the box was brought into their compartment during the two hours' run from Rugby to Stafford.

I need hardly add that the gold and notes which were taken out of the box in the bank had been put into it again that morning by Mr. Church as a joke.

"Why did you not get into my compartment at Euston when you saw me in the company of such a man as Hill?" I asked Sergeant Sharp.

"Because," he replied, "I know Hill's character quite well. I knew that he was safe not to attempt any act of violence, and I wanted to find out what his little game was. The only way to do that was to try to watch him unobserved, which I could not do if I got into your compartment, as he'd have been suspicious, and very likely he knew me."

"In other words," I said, you were afraid you might have missed 'a case' if I were properly protected or even warned."

"Well, perhaps there's something in that," he answered good-humoredly. "No doubt prevention is often better than cure; and I've had a narrow shave of being able to cure this time."

On my return to London I was, of course, "chaffed" a good deal by my confreres in the Lombard-street Bank, where, however, I now occupy a very responsible post. Shortly after Mr. Hill and his associates had been provided for some years with board and lodging at their country's expense, I was united to the young lady whom I visited before I started on my eventful journey to Mudborough; since which time my calculations as to what it would cost to keep house have become much clearer than they were in the train. I have only to add that the bank authorities have the highest confidence in me, but that, somehow or other, they have never since employed me to take gold or notes to the Provinces.—[W. H. Stacpoole.

It is believed that the word "never" has been crippled for life.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Literary Notes from the Century Co.

"The Temperance Question in India," a matter which is now before the British Parliament, will be treated by Bishop Hurst, of the Methodist church, in the July Century. It is stated that the intoxicating liquor furnished to the natives of India by the government is called by them "Avka Shrab," or "Government Shame Water," and that it is supplied at the very reasonable rate of four cents a bottle.

The Rev. J. M. Buckley, D. D., Editor of the Christian Advocate, will contribute to the July Century a paper on "Presentations, Visions and Apparitions." Dr. Buckley takes the materialistic view of all these modern phenomena.

Winchester Cathedral will be described by Mrs. Van Rensselaer in the July Century, with fifteen of Joseph Pennell's illustrations.

The short stories in the July Century will be continued by Thomas A. Janvier, Edward Bellamy and T. W. Higginson.

The Human Family.

The human family living to-day consists of about 1,450,000 individuals. In Asia, where man was first planted, there are now about 800,000,000, on an average 120 to the square mile. In Europe there are 320,000,000, average 100 to the square mile. In Africa there 210,000,000. In America, North and South, there are 110,000,000, relatively thinly scattered and recent. In the islands, large and small, probably 10,000,000. The extremes of the white and black are as five to three, the remaining 700,000,000 intermediate brown and tawny. Of the race 500,000 are well clothed, that is wear garments of some kind and live in houses partly furnished with the appointments of civilization; 700,000,000 are semi-clothed, living in huts and caves with no furnishings; 250,000,000 are practically naked, having nothing that can be called a home, are barbarous and savage. The range is from the topmost round—the Anglo-Saxon civilization, which is the highest known—down to naked savagery. The portion of the race lying below the line of human condition is at the very least three-fifths of the whole, or 900,000,000.—[Exchange.

The most eastern point of the United States is Quoddy Head, Maine; the most northern is Point Barrow, Alaska; the most western is Alton Island, and the most southern Key West. Working from these four points, many will be surprised when they locate the geographical centre of the United States.

The Population of Newport

Is about (twenty-two thousand), and we would say at least one half are troubled with some affection of the throat and lungs, as those complaints are, according to statistics, more numerous than others. We would advise all our readers not to neglect the opportunity to call on their druggist and get a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the throat and Lungs. *Trial size free.* Large Bottle 50 cents and $1. Sold by all druggists.

The Homeliest Man in Newport

As well as the handsomest, and others are invited to call on any druggist and get *free* a trial bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, a remedy that is selling entirely upon its merits and is guaranteed to relieve and cure all Chronic and Acute Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.

Tomorrow's Church Services.

Protestant Episcopal.

TRINITY PARISH, Rev. George J. Magill, rector. Holy communion at 8 A. M. and evensongs at 7.30 in Kay Chapel; morning service at 10.45 and children's service at 3.30 P. M. in Trinity Church. The Holy Communion is also celebrated in Trinity Church at 10.45 A. M. on the first Sunday in the month, and when the Sunday is a special Feast Day. Sunday school at 2.30 P. M.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, Rev. R. B. Peet, rector. Morning prayer at 11 A. M.; evening prayer at 7.30 P. M. Sunday school at 1.15. P. M.

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, Rhode Island avenue Rev. C. G. Gilbat, D. D. rector Services—8 o'clock early celebration every Sunday, and at 11 also the first Sunday in the month. Services with sermon 11 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Sunday school 2.30 P. M. and children's service at 3.15.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, Poplar street, Rev. S. W. Moran, rector. Holy communion every Sunday morning at 7.30, also in connection with the 10.30 service on the first Sunday of the month. Morning prayer and Litany at 10.30. Evensong at 5.00. Sunday school at 2.15 P. M.

ST. MARY'S PARISH, South Portsmouth, R. I., Rev. Geo. Herbert Patterson Rector. ST. MARY'S CHURCH, First and third Sundays of each month, Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Holy Communion, 10.30 A. M.; other Sundays, Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon, 10.30 A. M.

HOLY CROSS CHAPEL, Middletown, Rev. Geo. Herbert Patterson rector. Evening Prayer and Sermon, 2.30 P. M.; Sunday School, 3.30 P. M.

ST. COLUMBA—The Berkeley Memorial Chapel—on the Southeast Cliffs. Rev. John B. Diman, minister. Morning service at 10.30 A. M. Sunday-school at 3.30 P. M. Evening service at 4.30 P. M.

Baptist.

FIRST CHURCH—Rev. E. P. Tuller, pastor. Preaching at 10.45 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Bible service at 3 P. M.

SECOND CHURCH, Rev. S. W. Stevens, pastor. Sunday school at 10.30 A. M.; preaching at 3.00 and 7.30 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, Rev. Warren Randolph, D. D., pastor. Morning Service at 10.45. Evening service at 7.30 Bible school at 3 P. M.

SHILOH CHURCH, Rev. H. N. Jeter, services—sermon at 10.45 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Sabbath school at 2 P. M.

Methodist Episcopal.

FIRST CHURCH, Rev. J. A. L. Rich, sermon at 10.45 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Sunday school at 1.45 P. M.; Evening service at 7.30.

THAMES STREET, Rev. W. I. Ward. Preaching at 3 P. M.; Sunday-school at 10.30 A. M.; praise and social service at 7.30 P. M.

TOURO CHAPEL. Bellevue avenue, Rev. Arthur W. Upsham, pastor; services 11 A. M., 3.30 and 8 P. M. Sunday school at 1.30 P. M.

MIDDLETOWN FOUR CORNERS, Middletown, Rev. J. F. Cooper, pastor; Sunday school 10.30 P. M.; preaching 2.30 P. M.; evening service at 7.30 o'clock.

Congregational.

UNITED CHURCH, Rev. Forest F. Emerson, pastor; worship and preaching at 10.45 A. M.; Sunday school at 2.30 P. M.; service in Pelham street chapel at 7.30 P. M.; Society of Christian Endeavor Mondays at 7.30 P. M.; social service Wednesdays at 8.00 P. M.

UNION CHURCH, Rev. M. Van Horne, pastor; preaching at 3 and 7.30 P. M. Sabbath school at 11.30 A. M.

Presbyterian.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GRACE CHAPEL, Wellington ave. and Thames st., Rev. R. Gordon Mackay. Sunday services: Morning worship, 10.45 A. M. Sunday school 2.30 P. M. Preaching, 7.30 P. M. Prayer meeting Friday evening at 8 o'clock. All welcome.

Roman Catholic.

ST. MARY'S, Rev. Philip Grace, D. D.; low mass at 7, 8 and 9; high mass at 10.30 A. M. Vespers at 3 P. M.

ST. JOSEPH'S, Clarke and Touro streets, Rev. James Coyle and Rev. William L. Simmons; low masses at 7, 8 and 9, high mass and sermon at 10.30; vespers, conference and benediction at 7.30 P. M.

Unitarian.

CHANNING MEMORIAL CHURCH, Morning service at 10.45; Sunday school at 12.00 P. M.

Jews' Synagogue.

Touro street, Rev. A. P. Mendez, rabbi. Services on Friday, at 6.30 P. M. and on Saturday, at 9 A. M.

Young Men's Christian Association.

165 Thames street. Praise service for men only, every Sunday at 6 P. M., in the Lecture Room. Brief addresses and good singing. Young men and strangers in the city especially invited to attend.

FRIENDS' CHURCH, cor. Marlboro' and Farewell streets. Forenoon services, 10.30 A. M.; Sabbath School, 3 P. M.; Prayer meeting, 7 P. M. Thursday meetings—Forenoon services, 10.30 A. M. Prayer meeting, 7.30 P. M.

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Of Importance to Newport.

P. E. COSTELLO,

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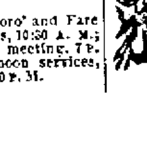

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The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Proprietor.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1889.

Hon. William E. Chandler has been re-elected U. S. Senator from New Hampshire without a serious opposition.

The public school examinations will take place this week and next. The graduating exercises will take place July 2d and 3d.

Prohibition has been defeated in Pennsylvania by over 175,000 majority. Such an overwhelming defeat was unexpected by either friend or foe.

The President has appointed Mr. John Whitehead postmaster of Fall River in place of Hon. Nick Hathaway, whose time has expired.

Martin Burke has been arrested in Winnepeg for complicity in the murder of Dr. Cronin. It looks as though he knew something about the affair.

The New York World has already taken up the Croton dam as a menace to the country below. That is only one instance out of many.

A net gain of five votes for Goff, Republican, has been made in the count in West Virginia by the Legislative Committee.

The case of the treatment of an American citizen in Mexico ought to be a caution to those of our people who are putting money into Mexican railroads and Mexican securities. Mexico is still but a half civilized country.

Ex-Gov. Cornell says the fund for the Grant monument amounts to $300,000, and that it is proposed to make it $1,000,000. He adds that it is not proposed to hurry, and that there is plenty of time yet to erect the memorial.

It is the intention of the Union Horse Railroad Company of Providence to change all their cars to electric cars at the earliest possible time. The Julien Storage Battery System will be used, and it is claimed that inside of two years there will not be a horse car running in Providence.

The solicitor of the Treasury Department has decided that the foreign professors engaged by the Catholic University at Washington are barred out by the Contract Labor Law. Undoubtedly the law needs modification regarding certain classes of immigrants, and the best way to secure its amendment is to enforce it.

At its meeting last Friday the State Board of Education elected Mr. Geo. A. Littlefield, at present Superintendent of Schools for this city, to be principal of the Rhode Island State Normal School. This is an important position and there is no better man in the State nor in New England to fill it. Still it is the earnest wish of the school board and of the citizens generally who are interested in education, that he shall remain in Newport. He is doing a good work here, our schools were never in a better condition and if he should leave it would be a great loss to the city. Mr. Littlefield is holding the matter for further consideration.

We publish a long article from the editorial columns of the New York Post on the "Decline of the Newport Season," by which the Post refers to decline of balls, dancing parties, etc., rather than to the decline of Newport as a summer resort par excellence. The Post says a good word for Newport and its comments are favorable rather than otherwise. Contrasting Newport with Narragansett Pier it gives Newport the meed of praise and superiority. Newport is more and more every year becoming a city of elegant homes, summer and permanent. The people go in less for ostentatious show and more for the solid comfort of life and particularly for the rest which the activity of the average American has come to the conclusion that we must have at least once a year. Newport will always continue to distance all of her competitors in this respect. She will in the future as she has in the past draw to her shores the wealth and refinement of the country, who will come here not to display their wealth or to gain social distinction, they have that already, but to enjoy the matchless beauties which this incomparable island presents.

The defeat of the prohibitory amendment on Thursday, was decisive and overwhelming. It was generally believed that prohibition would be wiped out of our constitution but no one expected so decisive a majority against it. Out of about 38,000 votes the friends of the prohibitory amendment polled only about 9,000. The majority in favor of the repeal is over 5,000 greater than the required three-fifths. The election was a very quiet one, there was no drunkenness, and none of that bustle and activity that usually characterize an election, yet the vote was a surprisingly large one. This city might be said to be practically unanimous in favor of the repeal, for out of some 2500 votes only 250 were cast in favor of retaining the Constitutional prohibition. This does not by any means imply that Newport is any more in favor of free rum than the rest of the state, but that she is tired with the farce that has been enacted here for the past three years and desires that the liquor traffic in the future shall be carried on under proper restrictions. Even Middletown where every man is supposed to be a prohibitionist gave a handsome majority in favor of the repeal. It will now be necessary for the General Assembly to come together and pass a stringent license law, one that shall meet the approval of the conservative, thinking, law abiding temperance element of the State. This should be done at once, and then it should be enforced to the letter.

Secretary Blaine's Diplomacy.

Speaking of the Samoan treaty the London Times Berlin Correspondent says: "The Americans have undoubtedly emerged from the Samoan Conference with flying colors. Germany has to content herself with much less political predominance in Samoa than she claimed at Washington two years ago. This result is much more due to the firm and inexorable attitude of Mr. Blaine than to any politic leanings of England towards the Power which it is her highest aim to conciliate."

The Times editorially says: "Perhaps it is as well that Prince Bismarck has been made to realize that where American interests are concerned, the American Government is very little affected by many of those considerations which restrain the action of those European Governments with which he is more accustomed to deal. It is easy to see there might be many reasons why it would be inexpedient for England to follow the line of policy in regard to German action in Samoa which it is natural and necessary for America to pursue. It is not less plain that even Germany must think twice or thrice before provoking a collision with America over such a question. Therefore, we rejoice at the influence of America so moderately and effectually exerted."

This is great praise for the able Secretary of State, and shows that we have the right man in the right place.

Bowen's Celebration.

The programme for the Fourth of July celebration at Roseland Park, Woodstock, Conn., is just announced and includes the address of welcome by Charles A. Russell, member of Congress from Connecticut, who will introduce Governor Morgan G. Bulkeley as the presiding officer. Other addresses will be made by Associate Justice Miller of the United States Supreme Court, Senator William B. Allison of Iowa, Senator Joseph R. Hawley of Connecticut, Senator Frank Hiscock of New York, William McKinley member of Congress from Ohio, and President Gates of Rutger's College. The poem will be read by Will Carleton. The President of the United States will also attend the celebration unless some unlooked-for official duty prevents. The President will be accompanied by Mrs. Harrison.

The Naval Department has issued advertisements inviting proposals for the construction of two steel cruisers of 5,000 tons displacement, under the authority conveyed by the appropriation act of September last. The contractor is required to guarantee a minimum speed of 19 knots for four consecutive hours, and there is a bonus provided of $50,000 for every additional quarter knot, and a deduction of the same amount for each quarter knot deficiency. The vessels are to be completed in two years, and, exclusive of the speed bonus, their cost is not to exceed $1,800,000 each.

The Boston Journal a conservative paper with prohibition leanings speaking of the vote in Pennsylvania says: "We do not see that anything is gained by trying to force public sentiment. The influences used must be persuasive and educational. Reformers are apt to be impatient because results do not come all at once; but the energy which is exerted in endeavors to accomplish the impossible may be more wisely used in promoting the gradual extension and establishment of reform."

Another sportsmen's dam near Olean, N. Y., said to be the largest artificial body of water in the United States, is reported as likely to give way. No chances should be taken with it. These great fishing preserves are fun for their owners, but threaten death to their neighbors. The Johnstown disaster should give the whole business of artificially preserved waters a bad name, and require rigid accountability from those whose business it must be to see that they are safe beyond question.

Gov. Ladd announced at commencement of Brown University on Wednesday that he should build and equip for the college an Astronomical Laboratory as a memorial to his late wife. The building will cost some $25,000 and the equipments some $15,000. This is a most generous gift and one that the college will appreciate.

After the projected railroad across the desert sands of Africa has been built, a steamboat line direct to the north pole will be the next thing in order. There will then be no further fields for the enterprise of daring explorers, unless they aspire to the planets.

Paul Revere's ride and Sheridan's ride have been immortalized in verse, but neither of them better deserved it than Daniel Peyton's ride down the Conemaugh Valley to warn the people of the flood, which overtook and destroyed him on his errand.

The Louisiana lottery offers to assume the entire debt of the State, amounting to $1,200,000, in return for a renewal of its charter for fifty years. Notwithstanding the disgrace, it is quite probable that the Louisiana legislature will close the bargain.

Four generations of the Harrison family were photographed recently in the red parlor at the White House. Rev. Dr. Scott sat on the extreme right of the group, Mrs. Harrison next, Mrs. McKee next, and last Benjamin Harrison McKee.

Another of the citizens of Colorado Springs of [illegible] acres of land near that city as a gift, [illegible] home for indigent printers be built upon it within three years, has been accepted with much enthusiasm by the International Typographical Convention.

The great railroad war has broken out again in the New Hampshire legislature.

Newport Associates, N. M. R. A.

At a regular meeting of Newport Associates, No. 1, Northern Mutual Relief Association, Tuesday evening, occurred the semi-annual election of officers, and it was made an occasion of much pleasure. An informal programme of music, recitations, readings and refreshments was very successfully rendered. Miss Keith presided at the organ and Masters McMahon and Barker sang solos; Mr. B. W. Pearce read two selections in his usual happy manner. Hon. R. S. Franklin, president of the General Association; Mr. John J. Peckham, president of the local associates; Mr. Overton G. Langley, Deputy Marshal, and Col. A. K. McMahon made interesting remarks. The local order is in a most flourishing condition, having nearly 200 members. It is the third largest association of the order, and the second largest society beneficial in the city. The officers elected are as follows:

President—John J. Peckham.
Vice President—Edward N. Gibson.
Secretary—Mrs. S. A. Gavitt.
Treasurer—Daniel L. Cummings.
Collector—David Stevens.
Chaplain—George E. Tayer.
Marshal—Arthur L. Gibson.
Inner Warder—James H. Cooke.
Outer Warder—John Y. Hudson.
Medical Examiner—C. F. Barker, M. D.
Organist—Miss Hattie J. Rechelter.
Relief Committee—John J. Peckham, Edward W. Gibson, George E. Tayer, Mrs. S. A. Gavitt, Mrs. C. M. Crandall.
Trustees—James B. Brown, John P. Sanborn, Edward P. Marsh.

The officers elect will be installed on Tuesday evening, July 2, by Overton G. Langley, Deputy Marshal.

The whole affair was in the hands of the following committee: William L. Northup, Philip F. Schneider, William H. Thomas, John Y. Hudson, Mrs. C. M. Crandall.

Y. M. C. A. Notes.

Sunday morning prayer meeting in Central Baptist church at 9.30 o'clock.

Service at 6 o'clock Sunday evening in the Association Hall.

The collection toward the Johnstown, Pa., Y. M. C. A., amounted to Thirteen dollars.

Bible Training class meets next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

For the summer months little will be attempted socially and physically. An endeavor will be made toward enlarging our religious work department. In addition to the Sunday morning and evening services out door services will be held on Sunday afternoons, and a mid-weekly prayer meeting in the Association.

The Bible Training class will also be continued during the warm weather. With the increase of population and an abundant opportunity for work in doors and out, it is hoped much good may be accomplished.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals.

C. M. Oelrichs has rented his cottage on Kay street for the season to J. G. K. Lawrence, of New York.

Jacob Weaver and others have sold 2,534 square feet of land with buildings, on Mill street and a way leading therefrom, to James J. Lynch and John E. Sullivan for $4,550.

Levi Johnson has sold a lot of land on Channing street to William Shepley for $1, etc.

George Deniston has sold about 5,000 square feet of land on a lane running from Spruce street, to John F. Jurgens who has conveyed the same to Mary A. Johnson and others.

Pierre Lorillard and wife have sold 287,446 square feet of land on Victoria, Wetmore and Ruggles avenues to Catherine L. Kernochan for $58,000.

The daughter of the late John Clayton, Republican candidate for Congress from Arkansas, assassinated by his political enemies, has been appointed Postmistress at Pine Bluff, Ark., a poor consolation for the loss of her natural protector. Meantime Clayton's murderers go unpunished, although plenty of men could undoubtedly put their hands on them if they chose.

The Alumni dinner of Brown University was held in Providence Wednesday and was attended by Rev. F. F. Emerson, Rev. E. P. Tuller, Dr. C. F. Barker, Mr. F. M. Hammett, Mr. C. R. Thurston and Mr. W. P. Buffum of this city. Mr. Francis Lawton, of New York, formerly of this city, was also present and responded for the class of '69.

The trustees of Brown University have elected Prof. Elisha Benjamin Andrews, D. D., LL. D., President of that institution in place of President Robinson resigned. Prof. Andrews has been a Professor in college for many years, but for the last few years he has been connected with Cornell University.

President Harrison has made a decision which places fully 1500 employes of the Census Bureau under the civil service rules, but we doubt if the readers of most of the so-called Mugwump papers will ever know it from a perusal of the columns of those organs.

Rev. E. D. Sherwood, of North Abington, Mass., will officiate at the First Baptist church tomorrow in exchange with Rev. Mr. Tuller. Young people's prayer meeting at 7 P. M., subject "The Necessity of Regeneration."

Engineers have started from Pierre, D. T., to survey a road through to the Pacific Coast. It will be called the Midland and Pacific. Pierre will be the eastern terminus, and it is believed to be backed by the Illinois Central.

The Topeka State Journal says that by starting from Southern Texas in February and traveling slowly northward to British America a man may have strawberries every day for seven months.

Mrs. Jacob Dunnell, of Providence, who formerly owned a summer residence on Rough Point, a part of what is now Mr. F. W. Vanderbilt's palatial estate, died on Tuesday last.

(From the N. Y. Post.)

Decline of the Newport Season.

It is generally asserted, and does not seem to be positively denied, that Newport will be neither so full nor so gay this year as some people could desire. There are more houses to let, and they do not let so well; there is to be less going on, fewer public entertainments, more people absent in Europe, etc., etc. To hotel-keepers, cab-drivers, owners of houses who expect to live during the winter on the rent they get from their Newport estates in the summer, all this is depressing, and the most melancholy thing about it is that the dulness seems to be increasing instead of diminishing. It threatens to be worse this year than it was last year, although last year it seemed worse than the year before, and worse than all, the future holds out no definite promises of revival. The old Newport "season," when public gayety was kept up day after day and night after night, is believed by many people to be a thing of the past. It is not that Newport itself is in a decline. It never had so many fine houses nor so many miles of good roads. With these and its Casino and new bathing-houses, it has really doubled its attractions within a few years. It continues to be, as it always has been, the only seaside watering-place of the first class in the United States. The explanation must be found in some other cause. The "season" is said to have fallen off from a variety of causes not redounding in any way to the discredit of Newport. In the first place, fashionable people go more and more to Europe—the numbers going this year are larger than ever before; then two or three rival "resorts" have come into favor near by, especially Narragansett Pier, where people who want to have continual "hops" go; then the times are bad, and no new set of large fortunes has been made recently.

No doubt there is something in these explanations; but do they, after all, explain why the season has declined while Newport itself has become more and more attractive? There are, even with all allowances made, as has just been said, many more people, and many more rich people, in Newport than there were twenty years ago. It is not a deserted village, but a thriving and prosperous town—thriving and prosperous chiefly through its summer inhabitants. If these habitués liked to keep up the old season as it was in its prime, nothing could prevent them—certainly not the fact that there were other habitués in other places doing the same thing. Nor would the poverty of those who could not come deter them, nor the absence of those in Europe. Those who remember Newport in the old days of the Ocean House hops know very well that it has material in it now for hopping and other forms of revelry of which the "society people" of the last generation knew nothing.

The causes that have been mentioned will not account for the phenomenon, which is that the people who used to carry on the "season," or their present representatives, do not care to do so as much as they did. The cause must be found in some peculiarity of the season itself, which has gradually led to its falling into disfavor, or else some change in the people who created it or both.

We venture to suggest that the cause in the season itself which leads to this result is that it was an essentially vulgar and disgusting institution, which, unless the world was to grow increasingly vulgar and disgusting, was doomed to an early decay. It consisted simply and solely of a number of people, united by no other tie than they could afford it, going to a seaside place, and, instead of spending their time in the pursuit of health and pleasure, wasting it in giving their badly brought-up daughters and sons a "good time" in the way of dancing, driving and flirting. The elders of course got very little out of the season. The father was apt to be hard at work in New York most of the summer, earning a living; the mothers drove or gossiped (a great many of the leading matrons made their headquarters on a hotel piazza), and the young people had their fling; that is, they danced night after night in gas-heated rooms, privately if they must, publicly in the hotel "corridor" if possible.

In the last twenty or thirty years immense changes have come over the lives and pleasures of well-to-do Americans. Notwithstanding all the provincialism we see in some directions, in the pleasures of "society" there has been a great advance in good sense and cosmopolitanism. The taste for outdoor sports has made a summer season devoted to dancing seem just as silly to Americans as it always did to other people. Summer occupations have become diversified. Where sitting on a piazza or parading a corridor used to mark the height of social attainment, these pursuits have come to seem more or less like a bore. The increase of private fortunes has also had an indirect effect. The plutocrats have gradually more and more given up trying to pretend that they liked equality, and the give-and-take of democratic hotel life, and have drawn off into their cottages—villas they call them now—and taken a good deal of satisfaction in the reserve and withdrawal from the vulgar herd of resorters, which the latter perfectly well understand. No one not fortified by great wealth could do these things. A generation ago they would have been looked upon as snobbish. Now they are simply aristocratic or exclusive. The very wealthy are a law to themselves. They lead such lives in summer as they please, season or no season, and for their example a host of people less rich may well be thankful.

Of course, the season will never be wholly extinguished. There will, in Newport and elsewhere, always be a time when the hotels are full, when there are most turn-outs to be seen, when there is summer dancing; but the great discovery has been made that the leaders of fashion no longer regard the competition of display in clothes on hotel piazzas as the sum and substance of human happiness, and the followers of fashion are very quick to echo the discovery. Summer life in the last generation has become much more private. Let the hotel-keepers and hack-drivers and purveyors of amusement by contract at so much a head, regret it.—We cannot. To our minds the old season was a vulgar caricature of real pleasure [illegible] and it has gone, as the late Mr. Carlyle would have said, to the Mother of Dead Dogs, or, as others insist, to Narragansett Pier. It does not mean that Newport is in a decline, but that the "season" has been found out to be an imposture which [illegible] civilized [illegible] could long endure.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Hiram Hitchcock, one of the Trustees of Dartmouth College and proprietor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel of New York city, has decided to erect at Hanover, N. H., in memory of his wife, a hospital, to be part of the Dartmouth Medical College. He has purchased one hundred acres of land near the college for the purpose.

The [illegible] Cocoa for Breakfast and Supper [illegible] and [illegible] FAMILY Chocolate for drinking and eating, cakes, puddings, creams, etc. Sold by all grocers.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years Doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood and mucus surface of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JUNE 1889. STANDARD TIME.

	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	High water Morn	High water Eve
22 Sat	4 21	7 35	1 12	3 57	4 09
23 Sun	4 21	7 35	1 41	[illegible]	[illegible]
24 Mon	4 20	7 35	2 13	[illegible]	[illegible]
25 Tues	4 20	7 35	2 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
26 Wed	4 21	7 35	3 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
27 Thurs	4 21	7 35	3 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
28 Fri	4 21	7 35	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

First Quarter, 6th day, 3h. 2m., evening.
Full Moon, 13th day, 5h. 8m., morning.
Last Quarter, 20th day, 2h. 25m., morning.
New Moon 28th day, 3h. 36m., morning.

A.O'D. Taylor,

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

124 BELLEVUE AVE.

1. "Aquidneck Fair Grounds." Having accepted the agency for this property, will either sell it or rent grass and pasturage—more than 33 acres.
2. "Thurston Greenhouses," with dwelling-house and land, to let from July 1st, $650.
3. Farms on the Island. Farmers who wish to sell and have not already communicated with Mr. Taylor will oblige by doing so before July 1st.
4. To let. Several country houses, both inland and on the shore, in Middletown and Portsmouth, from $350 to $600.
5. Summer seasons in Newport. Cottages furnished from $500 up to $1,000. All good.

Marriages.

In this city, 20th inst., by Rev. E. P. Tuller, Mr. Charles Ellsworth Peckham and Miss Sallie Elizabeth Stoddard, all of this city.

Deaths.

In this city, 28th inst., Henry Isherwood, in the 73d year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, No. 15 Appleby avenue, this (Saturday) afternoon at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.
Burial at Greenwood, New York, on Sunday.
In this city, 14th inst., Amy Anthony, wife of George Lawton.
In this city, 16th inst., Eliza Ann, daughter of Horace E. Carlisle, aged 15 years, 12 days.
In this city, 19th inst., Mary, wife of Patrick Courtney, aged 67 years.
In Portsmouth, 12th inst., Ann S., widow of the late Abram C. Coggeshall, aged 85 years.
In Philadelphia, 19th inst., Arthur B., son of James C. and the late Eliza R. Congdon, aged 18 years.
In North Attleboro, 18th inst., Mr. Luther Kent, in his 85th year.
In Providence, 18th inst., George B. Smith, 36; 17th, Charles G. Tatt, 52; 18th, William Gallagher, 73; 16th, Benjamin G. West, 73; 18th, Mary A. Donnell.
In Warren, 20th inst., Henry W. Parker, in the 84th year of his age.

DR. ANNIE NEWS

has returned to Newport and taken apartments in the Littlefield House,

130 TOURO STREET.

Hours 11 to 2.

6-1 1m

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, N. Y.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it [illegible]

[illegible]

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Island Savings Bank.

[illegible]

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING [illegible]

[illegible]

Trustees—Perry G. Case, William G. Stevens, William H. [illegible], [illegible], Augustus C. Titus, Isaac P. Spooner, [illegible] G. Stanton, William A. [illegible] and David Braman.

Secretary and Treasurer—Stephen H. Norman.

STEPHEN H. NORMAN, Secretary.

6-22

SCHREIER'S

Queen Anne Millinery Establishment,

143 THAMES STREET.

Leading Millinery House in the City.

SPECIAL GRAND SALE.

Hats in every color and shape 25c. These goods are one-third their former price. A choice lot of Hats in fancy and plain straw at 42c. Call and secure bargains. Beautiful flowers in sprays and wreaths at very low figures. Also our

TRIMMED HATS MARKED DOWN.

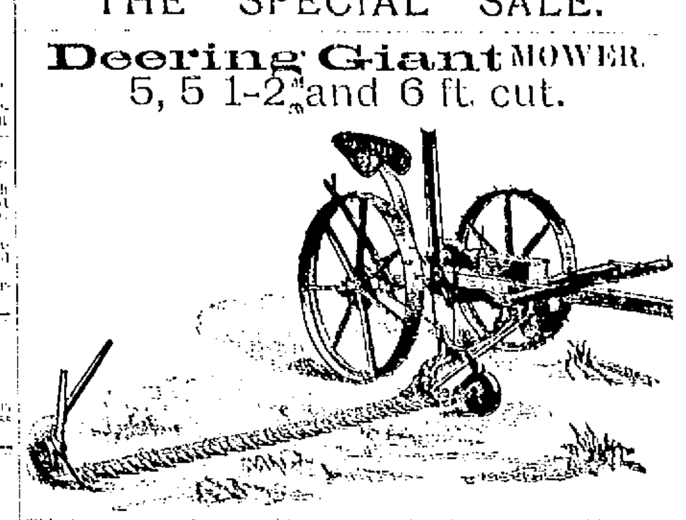
A large variety of Children's lace, lace and pique hats and caps. Ladies' dress and widows' caps. Seashore and sunshade hats.

REMEMBER

THE SPECIAL SALE.

Deering Giant MOWER.

5, 5 1-2, and 6 ft. cut.



This famous mower has several improvements for the year 1889. Please call and examine. "No charges for telegrams." Repairs always on hand. BULLARD TEDDER and YANKEE RAKE, the best in the market. For sale by

A. A. BARKER, 162 & 164 BROADWAY,

COAL.

Best Quality for General Family Use.

Pinniger & Manchester

PERRY MILL WHARF, 341 THAMES STREET.

OUR SUCCESS

last season in medium and low-priced

CHAMBER SUITS

has led us to purchase more largely in this line than ever before. We have an

8-PIECE SOLID ASH SUIT FOR $20.

E. P. MARSH, 101 and 103 THAMES ST.

Look for the Red Flag.

WALTER B. HARRINGTON

RESTAURANT

NO. 123 Broad Street,

Opp. Narragansett Hotel.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

3-31-tf

"LEHIGH" Furnace Coal.

"WILKESBARRE" Furnace Coal

PLYMOUTH RED ASH COAL.

FREE BURNING WHITE ASH COAL,

in all sizes. The best in the world for family use.

PERRY BROTHERS,

187 THAMES STREET.

COAL

GARDINER B. REYNOLDS & Co.

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

Dealers in the best varieties of

FAMILY AND STEAM COAL

always on hand.

OAK, HICKORY, PINE AND SOUTHERN PINE WOOD

carefully prepared and delivered.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Established 1810.

— UNLIKE ANY OTHER. —

[illegible]

AS MUCH FOR INTERNAL AS FOR EXTERNAL USE.

[illegible]

ORIGINATED BY AN OLD FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

[illegible] I. S. JOHNSON & CO. [illegible]

GENERATION AFTER GENERATION HAVE USED AND BLESSED IT.

WASHINGTON MATTERS.

The President's Vacation—Senators Quay, Edmunds and other Congenial Sports on a Fishing Excursion—The President and Secretary Blaine Pleased with the Results of the Samoan Conference—Presidential Appointments—Various Matters of Interest.

(Correspondence of the Mercury.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17, 1889.

The President accompanied by Secretaries Blaine and Windom took a trip down the Potomac Saturday on Mr. Wanamaker's yacht, "Restless". The party returned to-day.

Senator Quay is to join Senator Edmunds and a party of congenial spirits for several weeks' fishing in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Mr. Quay will leave here as soon as the Philadelphia appointments are settled, which it is expected they will be in a few days. In fact they are as good as settled already: all parties having agreed on the following: Gen. Field, Postmaster (it will be remembered that Postmaster General Wanamaker tendered him the position early in the administration, and that Senator Quay's protest prevented his appointment by the President), Leeds, Surveyor, (he was Senator Quay's candidate for Postmaster), and Cooper, Collector of Customs. It is generally believed that these appointments will be made this week.

Secretary Blaine and the President are very much pleased with the result of the Samoan commission which has finished its sittings at Berlin. The agreement or treaty—there is dispute as to which it really is—which was ratified gives the United States everything that was expected, in fact much more than was expected without a hard struggle. But it is not so much what was actually gained that pleases Mr. Blaine and the President as the manner in which it was gained. Never before have the American Commissioners been treated by those of the great European powers with the courtesy and deference that Messrs. Phelps, Kasson and Bates have received from the English and German members of the Samoan commission, and the administration has a good right to feel both pleased and proud.

Some of the patiently waiting brethren were made happy last week. This is particularly true of the Consular appointments made. Among the appointments were the following: W. G. Frye, of Maine, to be Consul General at Halifax, Nova Scotia (Mr. Frye is not a relative of Senator Frye, but owes his appointment principally to the good record he made in the same position before Cleveland removed him). J. A. Leonard, of Minnesota, to be Consul General at Shanghai, China (Mr. Leonard has an excellent war record and is a good newspaper man, being at present editor of the Post of Rochester, Minn.) Z. T. Sweeney, of Indiana, to be Consul General at Constantinople (Mr. Sweeny is a minister of the Christian church and at present chancellor of the Butler University); O. H. Dockery, of North Carolina, to be Consul General at Rio de Janeiro (Mr. Dockery has for years been one of the leaders of the republican party in his State; has served several terms in the House of Representatives, and has always been willing to lead a forlorn hope in gubernatorial campaigns); O. H. Simmons, of Colorado, to be Consul General at St. Petersburg, Russia (Dr. Simmons—he is an M. D.—was unanimously endorsed for the position by the Colorado legislature, Congressional delegation, and republican State committee); G. W. Roosevelt, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul at Brussels, Belgium (Mr. Roosevelt is now consul at Bordeaux, France, and is transferred at his own request) L. W. Brown of Ohio, to be Consul at Glasgow, Scotland (Mr. Brown has been a very prominent republican in his State; has been chairman of the State executive committee and a member of the legislature); T. J. Morgan, of Rhode Island, to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs (Mr. Morgan entered the war as lieutenant in General Harrison's regiment of Indiana volunteers. Afterwards he was a brigadier general of colored troops. He was president of the state normal school of Rhode Island when appointed to his present position); A. E. Baxter, to be United States Marshal for the northern district of New York, and Robert Smalls, of South Carolina, to be Collector of Customs at Beaufort, South Carolina. (Mr. Smalls is an ex-member of Congress and a colored man. He is well known throughout the country and had a hard fight to get this little position on account of the hot fight made against him by republicans from his state.

The Civil Service Commissioner before leaving for the west addressed a letter to the President asking him to have all the appointments made in the Census bureau taken from its lists of eligibles. It is not likely that the President will comply with this request as most people believe that Congress intended these appointments to be made outside of the Civil Service rules.

The U. S. S. Kearsage sailed from New York for Hayti yesterday in command of rear admiral Gherardi. The Kearsage goes on orders from the Navy department about which there is considerable mystery.

Mrs. Harrison, her father and her grandchildren are occupying Mr. Wanamaker's cottage at Cape May. It is probable that the President will spend next Sunday with them. J. B.

The peculiar thing about these days is that it gets late very early.

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia, and too hearty eating, is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

The most dangerous kind of bat that flies at night is the brick bat.

I suffered from a severe cold in my head for months and used everything recommended, but could get no relief. Was advised to use Ely's Cream Balm. It has worked like magic in its cure. I am free from my cold after using the Balm one week, and I believe it is the best remedy known. Feeling grateful for what it has done for me I send this testimonial.—Samuel J. Harris, Wholesale Grocer, 119 Front St., New York.

Why is a ship the politest thing in the world? —Because she always advances with a bow.

Relief from Sick Headache, Drowsiness, Pain in the Side, &c., guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Pills. These complaints are nearly always caused by torpid liver and constipated bowels. Restore these organs to their proper functions and the trouble ceases. Carter's Little Liver Pills will do this every time. One pill is a dose. Forty in a vial. Price 25 cents.

The conductor who can keep himself unspotted can grow rich.

Form and Feature.

Unless associated with good teeth, are shorn of half the attractions they may otherwise possess. Bearing this fact in mind, use SOZODONT, which will prevent your teeth from losing their whiteness, and will render them spotless if specked and discolored. The tint and hardness of coral are imparted to the gums by this incomparable preservative and beautifying agent, and the breath is rendered fragrant as honeysuckle by its use. It is safe, besides being effective. Sold by druggists.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Outrageous Treatment of an American Citizen in Mexico.

George L. Andrews, of Toledo, Ohio, went to Mexico last fall, to recuperate his health. Having no particular point in view he stopped off at Candelaria, a small town on the Mexican Central. A few days afterward he was arrested and taken before the Mayor Provincio. He was ignorant of the charges against him, not having knowingly violated the laws, but after the formality of a few minutes' trial he was marched out of the court and into prison. He made several unsuccessful appeals to Americans to secure his release, and at last he was advised to send word to the English Consul. Before he could do this he was taken down with small-pox, from which he did not recover until January. About the first of May some English tourists stopped at the jail, and telling them that he was an Englishman from Liverpool and had been illegally imprisoned, he urged that they place his case in the hands of the English Consul. This was evidently done, for on the 31st of May he was released. All his property had been appropriated by his jailers, and he was compelled to borrow money enough to reach El Paso, where he telegraphed to Toledo, and received money with which to make the journey home. His imprisonment was horrible, and his food not fit for swine. He says that the Mexican authorities have an utter disregard for the rights of a citizen of the United States.

PUBLIC LAWS OF THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

Passed at the January Session, A. D. 1889.

CHAPTER 750.

AN ACT Making Appropriations for the Support of the Government of the State for the Fiscal Year ending on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1889.

(Passed Feb. 27, 1889.)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. The following sums, or so much thereof as may be authorized by law, are hereby appropriated to the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending on the thirty first day of December, 1889, to be paid out of the several appropriations herein mentioned; and the state Auditor is hereby authorized to draw his orders for such portion thereof as may be required from time to time, upon the receipt by him of properly authenticated vouchers.

For Salaries.

To the governor, one thousand dollars.
To the lieutenant governor, five hundred dollars.
To the secretary of state, twenty-five hundred dollars.
To the attorney general, twenty-five hundred dollars.
To the general treasurer, twenty-five hundred dollars.
To the chief justice of the supreme court, forty five hundred dollars; and to the associate justices thereof, four thousand dollars each.
To the state auditor, fifteen hundred dollars.
To the insurance commissioner, one thousand dollars.
To the commissioner of public schools, three thousand dollars.
To the assistant attorney general, fifteen hundred dollars.
To the reporter of the decisions of the supreme court, eight hundred dollars.
To the commissioners of shell fisheries three hundred dollars each, twelve hundred dollars.
To the railroad commissioner, five hundred dollars.
To the librarian of the law library, eight hundred dollars.
To the clerk of the secretary of state, eighteen hundred dollars.
To the clerks of the state auditor, two thousand dollars.
To the clerk of the commissioner of public schools, five hundred dollars.
To the clerk of the general treasurer, one thousand dollars.
To the sheriff of the county of Newport, six hundred dollars.
To the sheriffs of the counties of Bristol, Kent and Washington, four hundred dollars each.
To the crier of the courts in Providence county, seven hundred dollars.
To the clerk of the supreme court, county of Providence, twenty-five hundred dollars.
To the assistant clerk of the supreme court, county of Providence, twelve hundred dollars.
To the clerk of the court of common pleas, county of Providence, twenty-five hundred dollars.
To the assistant clerk of the court of common pleas, county of Providence, twelve hundred dollars.
To the clerk of the supreme court, county of Newport, seven hundred and fifty dollars.
To the clerk of the court of common pleas, county of Newport, five hundred and fifty dollars.
To assistant clerk in office of the clerk of the supreme court, in the county of Newport, one hundred and fifty dollars.
To assistant clerk in office of the clerk of the court of common pleas, county of Newport, one hundred and fifty dollars.
To the clerk of the supreme court, county of Bristol, three hundred dollars.
To the clerk of the court of common pleas, county of Bristol, three hundred dollars.
To the clerk of the supreme court, county of Kent, four hundred dollars.
To the clerk of the court of common pleas, county of Kent, four hundred dollars.
To the clerk of the supreme court, county of Washington, five hundred dollars.
To the clerk of the court of common pleas, county of Washington, five hundred dollars.
To the justice of the district court of the first judicial district, twelve hundred dollars.
To the clerk of the district court of the first judicial district, one thousand dollars.
To the justice of the district court of the second judicial district, one thousand dollars.
To the justice of the district court of the third judicial district, eleven hundred dollars.
To the justice of the district court of the fourth judicial district, twelve hundred dollars.
To the clerk of the district court of the fourth judicial district, eight hundred dollars.
To the justice of the district court of the fifth judicial district, one thousand dollars.
To the justice of the district court of the sixth judicial district, three thousand dollars.
To the clerk of the district court of the sixth judicial district, fifteen hundred dollars, and five hundred dollars additional for extra clerk hire.
To the justice of the district court of the seventh judicial district, eight hundred dollars.
To the justice of the district court of the eighth judicial district, twelve hundred dollars.
To the clerk of the district court of the eighth judicial district, eight hundred dollars.
To the justice of the district court of the ninth judicial district, one thousand dollars.
To the justice of the district court of the tenth judicial district, twelve hundred dollars.
To the clerk of the district court of the tenth judicial district, eight hundred dollars.
To the justice of the district court of the eleventh judicial district, one thousand dollars.
To the clerk of the district court of the eleventh judicial district, eight hundred dollars.
To the justice of the district court of the twelfth judicial district, twelve hundred dollars.
To the clerk of the district court of the twelfth judicial district, eight hundred dollars.
To the commissioner of dams and reservoirs, one thousand dollars.
To the adjutant general, six hundred dollars.
To the quartermaster general, five hundred dollars.
To the clerk in the adjutant general's office, two hundred and fifty dollars, and three hundred dollars for services required under the provisions of chapter 488 of the public laws.
To the messenger in the Elizabeth building, nine hundred dollars.
For the payment of salary of the assistant adjutant general of the brigade of Rhode Island militia, two hundred and fifty dollars.
To the chief of state police, three thousand dollars.
To the commissioner of industrial statistics, two thousand dollars.

For the General Assembly.

For the payment and mileage of the members of the general assembly, thirteen thousand dollars.
For the pay of the clerks of the house of representatives and senate, twenty-five hundred dollars.
For the pay of seven pages for the house of representatives and two pages for the senate, sixteen hundred dollars.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

New Advertisements.

JAMESTOWN FERRIES.

Beginning Tuesday, June 20, 1889, steamers will run as follows:

STEAMER CONANICUT.
Between Newport and Jamestown.

Leave Jamestown, 6.15, 8.15, 9.15, 10.30, 11.30 A. M.; 1.15, 2.30, 4.00, 6.00, 7.20 P. M. Sundays 8.00, 10.00 A. M.; 12.15, 5.30 P. M.
Leave Newport, 6.45, 8.45, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00 A. M.; 1.45, 3.45, 4.30, 6.30, 7.45 P. M. Sundays 8.25, 10.30 A. M.; 12.45, 5.55 P. M.

WEST FERRY.

STEAMER JAMESTOWN.
Between Jamestown and Narragansett:

Leave Jamestown 7.20, 9.20, 10.30, 11.35 A. M.; 1.45, 2.25, 3.55, 4.40, 7.10 P. M. Sundays, 9.00, 11.05 A. M.; 1.30, 6.30 P. M.
Leave Narragansett 7.40, 9.50, 10.55, 12.00 A. M.; 1.55, 3.10, 4.20, 5.4?, 7.10 P. M. Sundays, 9.20, 11.30 A. M.; 1.55, 6.50 P. M.

MARTIN E. BENNETT,

NEXT CASWELL MASSEY & Co.

Flannel Shirts

are selling just now quite rapidly. Come and see what we offer at

50c., 75c. and $1.00.

Our stock of

TIES

is very full. We sell a very nice Tie for 25c.

STRAW HATS

are now being sold in place of black stiff, but we sell both and at prices as low as any one in our neighbors. Come and see our stock before purchasing.

Bennett's One Price.

H. W. LADD & CO.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Attractive Assortment

—OF—

Summer Gloves,

Among which we call special attention to the following lots, which are unusually low in prices.

LOT 1. Ladies' All-Silk Mitts, assorted colors and black, at 15c. per pair.
LOT 2. Ladies' All-Silk Jersey Mitts, colors and black, at 25c. per pair.
LOT 3. Ladies' Silk Taffeta Gloves, black and all the newest colors, at 25c. per pair.
LOT 4. Milanese Silk Mitts, colors and black, new style of embroidered backs, at 37½ and 50 cents per pair.
LOT 5. Extra quality Milanese Silk Gloves, at 75c. per pair.

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A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
10 Spruce street, New York.

6-22

NOTICE.

THE CORPORATION of the Coddington Savings Bank of Newport will meet at the Banking Room of the First National Bank, Newport, on Monday, June 24, 1889, at 11 o'clock A. M., to choose a President, Vice President, and nine Directors to compose the Board of Trustees for the ensuing year.

BENJAMIN MARSH, 2d.,
Secretary.

6-1-1w

HAVE YOU DECIDED

Where to spend your

SUMMER VACATION?

If not, and you are looking for the coolest place in New England, go to Vermont, where quiet and rest reign supreme, where you will find the grandest scenery on this continent, the finest lakes in the world. Lake Champlain, and her twin sister, Lake George—with the glorious Adirondacks and their myriad of little lakes in the distance.

"BY-WAYS,"

Issued by the
CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD,
and now ready, will give you full information. Mailed to any address on receipt of five cents to pay postage. Call or address.

T. H. HANLEY, Ticket Agent.
260 Washington street, Boston.

NEW BOOKS.

—AT—

Clarke's.

In the Wire-Grass, by Louis Pendleton, 50c
An Alter Ego, by Lloyd Brice, 50c
John Ward Preacher, by Margaret Deland, 50c
Vagabondia, by Frances Hodgson Burnett, 50c
Minion, by F. W. Pearson, 25c

This week's Harper's Weekly and Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper fully illustrating the horrors of the floods in Pennsylvania.

—AT—

CLARKE'S,

240 and 262 Thames Street.

ATTENTION FARMERS!

NEW YORK CHAMPION.

Warranted the Best Rake on Earth.

Man'f'd by
Patten, Stafford & Myer,
CANASTOTA, N. Y.

FOR SALE BY
C. E. SPOONER,
COMMERCIAL WHARF,
Newport R. I.

6-8

New Advertisements.

HAVE YOU SEEN

those fine

CRAYON PORTRAITS

that

Holloway

is selling for only

$12.00?

Now's your chance to get the finest portrait ever offered for that money in Newport.

Cor. Thames & Marlboro' Sts.

Platinotype process, warranted permanent.

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CREAMERY

BUTTER

In Tubs of

10, 20 & 35 lbs. each.

For sale by

Sayer Brothers,

283 Thames Street.

NEWPORT

TRANSFER CO.

INCORPORATED 1881.

Messengers on all Boats and Trains.

ABSOLUTE RESPONSIBILITY.

SHIP ALL FREIGHT

Care Newport Transfer Co.

CHAS. W. CORBETT, Supt.,

PRINCIPAL OFFICE—4 Travers' Block.

BRANCHES—N. Y. & B. D. Ex. Co., 175 Thames St., N. Y. Freight Depot. 5-1-6m

Grass Crop

—AND—

How to Harvest It

—AND—

Make Good Hay.

While time is money you can't afford to use a 4-foot Cut Mower when a 6-foot Bradley, Buckeye or Woods will do the work with ease. You save one-third of the time having your grass cut for the morning sun. You will use either a

Woods or Tiger

RAKE

to gather it in the rows, then use the

Advance or Bullard

Tedder.

With these complete tools the farmer gathers and stores his hay the day it is cut. In the barn you want a

Palmer, Harpoon or Grapple

FORK,

with a

REVERSIBLE HAY CARRIER,

and 8 or 10 minutes will store your load in the largest barn. All these tools I have on hand. Farmer Friends, I offer them to you on their own merits, deliver them to your farm and warrant them to suit you. And besides all this I carry a stock of PARTS to keep them in running condition in old age. Also

HORSE SUPPLIES,

Axle Grease, Jacks and Harnesses and Sweat Pads for the Collars. Your horses want Pratt's Food in the hot weather. It saves Colic, Founder and Disorder, also saves Cholera and Disease in your Poultry.

MILK AND CREAM JARS.

Milk cans, pails and pans. For your berries you must have

CRATES AND BASKETS.

All sizes, quarts, pints and thirds.

Paris Green.—1 ton in stock of the best Raynolds, strictly pure. Hellebore and Coral Plant Dressing for your bushes and plants. Also Hardware, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, etc., all at

Geo. A. Weaver's,

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New Advertisements.

TEBBETTS'

CLOAK STORE,

99 Westminster Street,

Butler Exchange,

Providence, R. I

STILL GREATER

REDUCTIONS!

The entire balance of our Spring Jackets in black diagonal and whipcord, Ladies' Wraps in silk, cloth and jet, Misses' Jackets, Ladies' Dust Cloaks and Children's Cloaks, all offered at half the list prices.

Plain Jackets, $2, 3, 4, 5.
Directoire Jackets, $5, 7.50, 10.
Ladies' Wraps, $5 to 25.
Ladies' Long Wraps, $5, 8, 10.
Misses' Jackets, $2 to 8.
Children's Cloaks, $3, 4, 5.
Ladies' Blazers, $3, 4, 5.
Ladies' Dust Cloaks, $5 to 15.

Every garment a big bargain, and perfect in fit, as are all of our Cloaks.

Sign of the Great White Bear.

TRADE MARK PATENTED.

GEORGE P. LAWTON,

Livery, Sale and Boarding Stables and Carriage Repository,

PARK STABLES,

Cor. Touro and Spring Sts.

Horses and Carriages of all kinds bought and sold on commission.

All kinds of

FIRST-CLASS TEAMS

To let by day or month, with or without liveried drivers.

SIXTY NEW CARRIAGES

manufactured to order the past winter, partly on hand and the balance to arrive by May 10th, and we can sell them at bottom prices, consisting of pony carts, road carts, dog carts, surreys, carryalls, buckboards, top and open buggies, phaetons, victorias, business and spindle wagons, depot wagons, etc., etc.

30 2d-Hand Carriages

of all kinds must be sold.

PONIES.

6 ponies just arrived from England.

50 Horses for sale or exchange.
50 Sets Harnesses must be sold.

LAWTON'S STABLES.

4-27-3mo

Election Hams.

If you want the best

SUGAR-CURED HAMS

in the city, you can get one of

"S. E. MERWIN'S"

—AT—

BARKER & MARTIN'S,

People's Market.

ONLY A FEW MORE LEFT, AND WHEN THIS EDITION IS GONE, NO MORE CAN EVER BE OBTAINED.

SHEPHERD TOM'S

RECOLLECTIONS

—OF—

Olden ✻ Times,

with a history of the

Robinson, Hazard and Sweet Families.

This work is now out of print, but we have a few copies left. Those who wish a copy will do well to send in their orders at once.

PRICE $2.00

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Address the Publisher,
JOHN P. SANBORN,
Mercury Office.
Newport, R. I.

Hotels.

The Aquidneck,

Pelham Street, Newport, R. I.

The above favorite hotel is now open for permanent and transient guests. Graded rates.
L. F. ATTLETON.

Ocean House,

Bellevue Avenue,

Renovated and improved.

Opens for the season June 25.

Applications for rooms may be made at the Ocean House, Newport, or at the Everett House, New York.

Central House,

Bath Road, near Bellevue Ave.

GEORGE E. BOUGHTON, - Proprietor.

House and furniture entirely new and modern improvements.
Open entire year and steam heat.

TENNIS GOODS.

Our stock of Tennis Goods is now complete, consisting of

SILK,

SILK AND WOOL

and ALL WOOL

SHIRTS,

with a nice variety of

MEN'S AND BOYS'

BLAZER Ties and Belts.

Our supply of

WHITE TENNIS PANTS

In Long and Short Legs,

is larger than ever before. We have a new line of

Striped Flannel Pants.

Also a variety of

LADIES'

BLAZERS

—AND—

Tennis Waists.

with a full line of fancy

Tennis Caps and Hats.

J. E. Seabury,

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ACME

Spectacles and Eyeglasses.

THESE LENSES HAVE THE POWER OF PROTECTING THE EYE FROM IRRITATION ARISING FROM LIGHT ACCOMPANIED BY HEAT

For sale only by

D. L. CUMMINGS,

Watchmaker & Jeweler.

And dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, etc.

Fine Watch and Clock Repairing.

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KOSCHNY'S

ICE CREAM,

Confectionery,

PASTRY,

of all kinds.

Choice Candies Made Daily

PARTIES AND FAMILIES SUPPLIED AT SHORT NOTICE AND AT LOWEST RATES.

232 Thames Street. 232

Miscellaneous.

F. N. Barlow & Co.,

MEATS,

GROCERIES

—AND—

PROVISIONS,

AT THE

LOWEST

Market Prices.

Also all kinds of

Patent Medicines,

Canned Goods,

Wooden Ware, etc.

F. N. Barlow

& CO.,

145 THAMES ST.

NEWPORT LAUNDRY.

STEAM

Carpet Beating.

Carpets thoroughly cleansed without striking a blow. The machine used by us is the best yet known. OWNERS OF FINE CARPETS need not be afraid of their coming in contact with the dust of inferior ones while cleaning.

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J. D. RICHARDSON, Agent.

I. W. Briskham Jackson

PORTRAIT

and

Landscape Photographer,

No. 6 Equality Park,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Notice to Farmers

Messrs. JOSEPH CHURCH & CO.

having appointed

ALVIN H. PECKHAM

of Jamestown, AGENT for their

FERTILIZERS,

would announce to all farmers of his vicinity that he will have constantly on hand all their several grades of fertilizers in large or small quantities to suit the trade. 2-23

Pianos to Rent

FOR THE SEASON.

My stock is nearly all new, and I will rent them for the season at reasonable figures.

JOHN VARS,

172 Thames Street,

Entrance through Carr's Book Store.

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Hospital Trust Co.

Office 60 South Main Street.

Open from 9:30 A. M. to 3 P. M.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.

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MONEYS loaned on REAL ESTATE or other satisfactory security.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of the world.

All business transacted by Trust Companies attended to by this Company.

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The TRUST COMPANY is by law empowered to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or Receiver, *in the ... of estates*, and Probate Courts are authorized to appoint it in those capacities.

Executors, Administrators, Receivers, &c. who deposit their funds with the Company, are *exempted by law from all personal responsibility.*

Directors.—Amos C. Barstow, Zechariah Chafee, Christopher Lippitt, Royal C. Taft, Robert H. I. Goddard, G. W. R. Matteson, S. S. Sprague, William D. Ely, Robert I. Gammell, William Binney, William B. Weeden, Rowland Hazard, Edward D. Pearce, Henry J. Steere, Horatio N. Campbell, Robert Knight, John W. Danielson, Herbert J. Wells, John C. Pegram and Lyman B. Goff.

HERBERT J. WELLS, President.
SAMUEL R. DORRANCE, Vice President.
E. S. CLARK, Secretary.

Farm and Family

Horses at Rest.

There are some curious facts about the disposition of horses to lie down, says the Horse and Stable. To a hard-working horse repose is almost as great a necessity as good food, but tired as he may be, he is often very shy about lying down, even when a clean, nice bed of straw is provided for him. The writer once rode a mare seventy miles in a single day. The stable in which she was put for the night was as comfortable in every way as it could be made, yet she stood the whole night through. She ate her oats and hay and then went to sleep, leaning forward with her breast against the manger. There are horses that have never been seen to lie down, and if they have ever done so it was only for a short time, and at an hour when they were not likely to be seen. No marks have ever been discovered on their coats which would indicate that they had been lying down. A horse is recalled now that occupied for fifteen years, from the time he was two years old, the first stall in grandfather's stable. Up to the hour he died no one had ever seen him lying down, and several times after wearisome drives of ten hours, a watch was placed on him to see if during the night he would lie down; but he was never caught in that position, and he could not be tempted to recline by the sweetest and cleanest of bedding. He was sick, and in giving him a drench from a long-necked bottle, with his head pulled up to a beam, he suddenly fell back and expired.

Unless a horse lies down regularly his rest cannot be complete, and his joints and sinews stiffen; and while it is true that some horses that sleep in a standing position continue work for many years, it is equally true that they continue to work for many years longer, and perform their work much better, if they rest naturally. Young horses from a country stable may refuse to lie down when put into a stable in town, and the habit may become confirmed unless inducements are offered. Horses can be taught to lie down, and they can also be taught to be neat and cleanly in their habits.

It is a very rare thing for horses afflicted with a disease that superinduces fever to lie down; they will stand up until nature becomes completely exhausted and their limbs refuse to sustain them. They have an instinct which teaches them that if they lie down it may be difficult for them to get upon their feet again.

Breaking up Setting Hens.

There have been many suggestions given as the best mode of "breaking up" the setting hens, in order to compel them to desist from incubation and begin laying again. If a hen begins to set, it is usually when she is in good condition, and as a rule she is fat. If she is prevented from carrying out her intention of setting again. Now we will give an excellent plan which will save time, and give more eggs after the hen is broken up. In the first place, let her stay on the nest a week, giving her no food the first three days, only one meal the next two days, and one the next two days, which completes the week; but let her have all the water she desires. She will then fall off in flesh, and should be taken from the nest and placed in a lath box with open sides and open bottom, with no nest or anywhere for her to set, giving only one meal a day, which should be stale bread soaked in milk and a little chopped clover. Keep her in a box two or three days, and then let her be placed with the other fowls. She will then be in good laying condition, not too fat, and will lay on and not attempt to hatch another brood for quite a length of time.—[Mirror and Farmer.

Docking Horses' Tails.

It may be interesting, in view of the present crusade against the docking of horses' tails, to know what the process is. Its features are thus described: "A rope is thrown over the neck of the horse, the ends brought between his forelegs and under his hind pasterns. A sudden jerk draws up his legs—he falls helpless to the floor and his legs are tied. He is then secured with twitches, which is twisting a small rope around the nose, which is very sensitive, so as to divert attention from the tail. Behind is a furnace, knives, a large pair of shears and searing iron. The operator folds back the hair from the joint to be divided; the knife rapidly severs the skin, the huge shears are applied—the horse struggles, and the tail is off. Then the iron at a white heat is applied, and the bleeding is arrested. The cheering of the audience and the subduing influences of the twitch drown the cry of pain, that is never brought from the horse except when in great agony; for this noble animal is one of the few which endures ordinary pain without a whimper."—[Ex.

The Champion Layers.

Leghorns lay more eggs than any other variety of fowls: so says Felch, the patriarch of poultry in America. He also claims that the white Leghorns will lay larger eggs than any other variety of Leghorn. He commends as an excellent cross for practical purposes—meat and eggs—a white Leghorn cockerel on light Brahma hens. A correspondent in the Southern Fankier says: The best hen egg I have ever seen or tasted is that of the light Brahma hen, laid in her second year. This egg is dark colored, rich flavored, large size, thick shelled, ropy white, and heavy, rich yolk. In size, weight and quality the Brahma egg more than makes up for loss of number as compared with the Leghorn. Mr. Felch says the egg of this cross—white Leghorn and white Brahma—is large, rich and dark colored and strong shell. For all practical purposes—eggs for eating or shipping, or meat for eating—I can commend this cross to farmers who wish to cross with two varieties of pure bred fowls.

Hints to Housekeepers.

Tin cleaned with paper will shine better than when cleaned with flannel.

Lard may be made perfectly sweet by boiling a pared potato in it.

If sassafras is sprinkled among dried fruit it will keep out the worms.

Flowers can be kept fresh for some time if a pinch of soda or saltpetre is added to the water. Wilted roses will regain their freshness if dipped a minute or two in hot water.

A solution of equal parts of gum arabic and plaster-of-Paris cements china and earthenware.

Ham should be broiled very quickly and just enough to cook it through.

Tea leaves are good to scatter over carpets before sweeping, not only to freshen the colors, but also to prevent the dust arising.

To cure felons mix one ounce venice turpentine with one ounce of water, and with a smooth stick mix and spread a thick coating of it around the finger; bind on with a cloth and renew daily.

To take ink stains out of a mahogany table, dip a feather in a spoonful of water mixed with eight drops of nitre and apply to the stain. Rub with a wet cloth immediately. Very deep stains require a stronger solution.

Oil cloths will last longer if one or two layers of wadded carpet linings are laid under them.

Lay a piece of thick canton flannel under your tablecloth. Even coarse napery will look a much better quality with a subcover than if spread directly over the bare table top.

To remove wagon grease from linen or cotton, soak in lard and rub in well, then wash in warm soapsuds.

If the cover of a tin can of baking powder be so tight as to require much time and labor in getting off when first opened, do not put it on again even lightly, because the probabilities are it will always make trouble. Instead, tie a piece of thick paper over the can; it will answer the purpose of the tin cover in keeping out air and dust, and one is sure it can be quickly removed.

Recipes for the Table.

GOLD CAKE.—Two cups of sugar, four eggs, one-half cup of butter, one cup of sweet milk, three tablespoonfuls of baking powder, three cups of flour.

NUT CAKE.—One-half cup of butter, 1½ cups of sugar, three eggs, 2½ cups of flour, 1½ teaspoons of baking powder, one-half cup of milk, one cup of meats of any nut preferred.

BROILED HERRINGS. Scale and cut off the head; clean and wash them; dry in a clean cloth; dredge with flour, salt, and pepper, then broil over a good bed of coals. Serve with onion sauce, or a little drawn butter.

CINNAMON TEA FOR INVALIDS.—To a half pint of sweet milk add stick or ground cinnamon enough to flavor strong; sweeten and bring to the boiling point; drink either warm or cold.

BEEF STEW.—Cut one pound of beef in dice, add two carrots, two potatoes, one onion, two turnips, chopped fine, one teacup of vinegar, salt and pepper to taste; cover closely and stew four hours, adding occasionally a little water.

APPLE PUDDING.—Two cups of cracker crumbs, six apples stewed and sweetened, two eggs, a small piece of butter and a little grated nutmeg; mix all together and bake one-half hour.

SPONGE CAKE.—One pound of sugar beaten with the yolks of six eggs, one half pound of flour, two teaspoons of baking powder, one-half cup of sweet milk; mix thoroughly and add the beaten whites of the eggs.

CINNAMON WAFERS.—One pound of white sugar, one-half pound of butter, one pound of flour, two beaten eggs; beat light, roll out very thin, cut in round cakes; sprinkle with cinnamon and bake.

JOHNNY CAKES—Two cups of flour, two cups of cornmeal, two cups of sweet milk, two eggs, four tablespoons of lard, one teaspoon of salt, three spoons of baking powder.

YELLOW CAKE.—One-fourth of a cup of butter and one cup of sugar beaten to a cream, yolks of four eggs, one-half cup of sweet milk, three cups of flour, one and one-half teaspoons of baking powder; flavor with vanilla.

LEMON PUFFS.—With the juice of two lemons mix one pound of powdered sugar; beat the white of one egg to a froth; add two grated lemons, then stir in the sugar; drop in small cakes on a buttered tin and bake in a moderately heated oven.

GEMS.—Three cups of flour, one teaspoonful of salt, two eggs, half-cup of lard, two cups of milk, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, sift the flour with the baking powder and salt, stir, add the lard, then the eggs beaten, and last the milk. Bake in gem pans.

STEWED OYSTERS.—Take one-quart of oysters and put over on the fire with the liquor of the oysters; let the oysters cook through slowly, but not boil; skim, and then add one-half pint of milk, one-half pound crackers, one tablespoonful butter, pepper and salt and serve.

GOOD COFFEE.—Take the amount of water you generally use for coffee, put into a saucepan, add coffee (ground), two spoonfuls for each cup. Just before the water boils throw in a few drops of cold water; take the pan off and strain the liquid through a piece of muslin.

CLAMS FOR BREAKFAST.—Chop up two dozen small clams very fine. Simmer for thirty minutes in hot water enough to cover them. Beat up yolks of two eggs; add a little cayenne pepper and a gill of warmed milk; dissolve half a teaspoonful of flour in a little cold milk. Simmer all together; pour over buttered toast and serve.

RYE BREAD.—Make a sponge of one quart of warm water, one teacup of yeast thickened with rye flour put in a warm place to rise over night. Scald one pint of corn meal; when cool add it to the sponge. Add rye flour until thick enough to knead, but knead it but little; let rise, mold into loaves, place in deep pie tins, let rise and bake.

EGG SALAD.—Cut in very thin slices six hard-boiled eggs. Place in salad bowl with one-fourth of a cabbage shredded fine. Mix well together, then pour over it the following dressing: Three tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one teaspoonful of pepper, salt to season, one teaspoonful made mustard, one-half teacupful of sharp vinegar. Mix well through salad and serve at once.

RAISED GRIDDLE CAKES.—Take one quart of sweet milk, warm it enough to melt a large tablespoonful of butter, add two teaspoonfuls of salt and flour to make a pretty stiff batter. Dissolve one-third of a cake of yeast in tepid water, and stir it into the batter. Cover closely and keep in a warm place until morning, when fry on a griddle. If found to be too stiff, thin it with a little tepid milk.

SUET PUDDING.—Sift together three cups of flour, two large tablespoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful of salt, and a little ground cloves and cinnamon. Add two cups of finely chopped suet, three-fourths cup of syrup or molasses, two well-beaten eggs and enough milk to make rather a stiff pudding batter. Give it a good beat, pour into a buttered mold, steam for three hours and serve with syrup.

SPONGE CAKE.—Beat the yolks of three eggs until light, add about half of the whites beaten very light, and one cup of sugar and half a saltspoonful of salt; pour in the rest of the whites and a tablespoonful of lemon juice, and lastly one cup of flour; beat all together thoroughly and bake in a moderately hot oven. This makes twelve small cakes baked in patty-pans, or a nice loaf in a pan with funnel through the middle. Tried and sure. No soda or baking powder. I was doubtful at first about the rising, but they are light and nice.

TOMATO MARMALADE.—Peel ripe tomatoes, cut them in small pieces, and boil till well done; rub through a sieve and add one cup of sugar for each cup of tomatoes; boil forty minutes, then pour in small jars.

CUCUMBER CATSUP.—Grate the cucumbers and strain off the water; to one-half gallon of cucumbers add three large onions, chopped fine; salt, cayenne pepper and horseradish to taste; bottle without cooking.

LAYER HICKORY-NUT CAKE.—One cup of sugar, one-fourth of a cup of butter, three eggs, one cup of water, two and a half teaspoons of baking powder, flour to make a batter; bake in layers. For the filling take one coffee cup of sour cream, one coffee cup of sugar, one teacup of hickory-nut meats; boil steadily fifteen minutes and spread the layers; ice the top layer.

MOLASSES CAKE.—One cup of molasses, one fourth of a cup of butter, one cup of flour, two thirds of a cup of boiling water, one teaspoon of soda.

Household Fancy Work.

CROCHETED LEAF LACE.

Make a chain of 16 stitches; turn.

1st row—One treble crochet in 6th stitch from needle, *5 chain, 1 treble in same stitch, and so continue from * until there are 5 loops of 5 chain each, turn.

2d row—One treble, 5 long trebles (a long treble is made by putting the thread over the needle twice, and working off 2 loops at a time till all are off the needle), 1 treble under loop of 5 chain, and so continue through all the loops, then work 5 trebles on the foundation chain, beginning with the stitch nearest the needle, turn.

3d row—Five chain, join with single crochet in centre of fifth division of leaf, then 15 chain, turn and repeat the first leaf until the 5 loops are done, turn.

4th row—One treble, 2 long trebles in 1st loop, join with single crochet to division of first leaf in stitch next below where the 5 chain was joined in previous row, finish the loop with 2 long trebles, 1 treble, then work in the remaining loops, 1 treble, 5 long trebles, 1 treble, work down the foundation chain as before, and continue to length desired.

For a heading work 1 treble in every crochet stitch to end of lace.

This lace worked in linen makes a pretty and serviceable lace for trimming children's underclothes.

STRAWBERRY LACE.

Cast on 15 stitches and knit across plain.

1st row—Slip 1, knit 1, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 2, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 3, over twice, narrow, knit 2.

2d row—Knit 4, seam 1, knit 3, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 5, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 2.

3d row—Slip 1, knit 1, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 2, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 8.

4th row—Knit 8, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 2, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 2.

5th row—Slip 1, knit 1, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 2, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 3, over twice, narrow, over twice, narrow, knit 1.

6th row—Knit 3, seam 1, knit 2, seam 1, knit 3, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 2, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 2.

7th row—Slip 1, knit 1, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 2, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 10.

8th row—Knit 10, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 2, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 2.

9th row—Slip 1, knit 1, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 2, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 3, over twice, narrow, over twice, narrow, over twice, narrow, knit 1.

10th row—Knit 3, seam 1, knit 2, seam 1, knit 2, seam 1, knit 3, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 2, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 2.

11th row—Slip 1, knit 1, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 2, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 13.

12th row—Bind off 6, knit 5, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 2, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 2.

Begin at 1st row to repeat.

This lace is very pretty for trimming aprons or underwear, where a medium deep lace is desired. Done in either fine linen or cotton it is very durable.

BABY AFGHAN.

Take a piece of pale blue eider-down flannel the size desired for the robe. Around this sew a row of cream-colored lace with the embroidered edges placed toward the centre. Around this sew another row in the same way, and so continue, adding row after row, until there is a space about six inches square in the centre. In this square work a spray of wild roses, or, if liked better, a flat bow of pale pink satin ribbon may be attached to the centre. Fringe the ends by tying in the flannel pale blue worsted. This may be lined with some pretty light material of a contrasting shade to finish, a pale pink being the prettiest for the purpose. This makes a very dainty carriage robe.

Strawberries and Coffee.

The very height of strawberry eating is with coffee. Nobody ever really tasted coffee who has not drank it in alternate mouthfuls with strawberries, and nobody has known the flavor excepting immediately after the clearing of the taste, which comes from drinking coffee. The clearing property of the coffee is familiar enough, but there is a strange ignorance of this special application of it. The best of strawberries with the best of coffee make the supreme refinement of indulgence in the fruit.

Stolen All Sorts.

A debtor's letter—O.

An energetic wire puller—the mischievous small boy at the door-bell.

Charity covers a multitude of sins and keeps them warm and healthy.

This is the time of year when the sugar barrel is hardly a match for the strawberry box.

Don't ye hear 'im holler?—The "nigger" is in every woodpile in the country.

The Omaha Idea—Boston Miss—Are you a pessimist or an optimist? Omaha Youth—Neither; I'm a bicyclist.

Humanity much resembles the succulent and seductive strawberry. The green ones generally go to the bottom.

Lord Lonsdale speaks disrespectfully of the North Pole, but so far the Pole has maintained a frigid silence.

A regular male masher is something like a sheet of fly-paper. A silly thing gets stuck on it and soon wishes it were not so.

Female barbers are not having much success. Gentlemen will not go to them because they dislike to be cut by a lady.

In the land of the free—Algernon—I love you, Miss Ethel. Ethel—All right this is a free country. (Exit Algernon.)

Eiffel is said to have gained the first idea of the tower which bears his name from sitting behind an American woman in an American theatre.

Things one would rather have left unsaid—Miss Bugge—Oh, but mine is such a horrid name! Young Brown—Ah—a—um I'm afraid it's too late to alter it now.

"Are you fond of sweet potatoes, Mr. Bliven?" asked Mrs. Hashem at the dinner-table. "I yam," replied Billy; and he now pays $2 a week more for his board.

It is estimated that some women carry forty or fifty miles of hair about their heads. Forty or fifty miles without a switch is a good long distance for an 'air line.

Guest—See here, waiter? There's a pin in this soup. Suppose I had swallowed it? Waiter—It wouldn't have hurt yer, sah. Didn't you notice it am a safety pin, sah?

He—Oh! what a charming plant. Elder sister—Yes, it belongs to the Begonia family. Small sister—No, it don't. It belongs to the Brown family, who lent it to us for this evening.

Cowboy—Say, you! Do you run this engine? Locomotive Engineer—Yes. What can I do for you? Cowboy—I want a situation as cow-catcher. I've been on a ranch for the last ten years.

Anxious parent—Judging from what I hear, my son has been contracting some bad habits in college. Precise Professor—Oh, no, he has only been expanding some that he had when he came here.

The way they go now—First Washington Belle—I hear you are engaged, Sue. Second Washington Belle—Yes. First Washington Belle—Do you mind telling me when the elopement will take place?

Mistress (to green farm girl)—Goodness me, Maggie, why are you beating the poor cow so unmercifully? Maggie—Shure, mum, yez towld me dat yez wanted whipped cream for supper, an' I'm whippin' it.

Let in for their sake—"Why, there is old Hobbs! How did he get here? He's not one of the Four Hundred." "No: but his children came of very good family on their mother's side, and he is tolerated for their sake."

A Yankee, describing an opponent, says: "I' tell you what, sir, that man don't amount to a sum in arithmetic—add him up and there is nothing to carry.

She knew the profession—"I hear your son is a fighter?" "No; he's a pugilist." "Oh, I'm so glad! fighting is so ungentlemanly."

Adding to her record—"And you went up the Rhine, I suppose?" said Mrs. Malaprop. "Indeed, yes. It was beautiful." "And did you see any Rhine-oceroses?"

Professor in physics—Can you think of any reason why a locomotive does not last any longer? Pale Freshie—I suppose it would last longer if it didn't smoke so much.

"What's the matter?" the school mistress asked. "Back's sore, ma'am." "What made it sore?" "Pop pounded his thumb with the hatchet this mornin' and I laughed."

It is easy enough to bring up a child in the right way. All you have to do is to watch the way in which most people bring up their children and then do something else.

The Long and Short of It.

"Are they boys or girls?" asked the motherly lady, meeting a pair of twins in a baby carriage.

"Wan of aich kind, mum," replied the nurse.

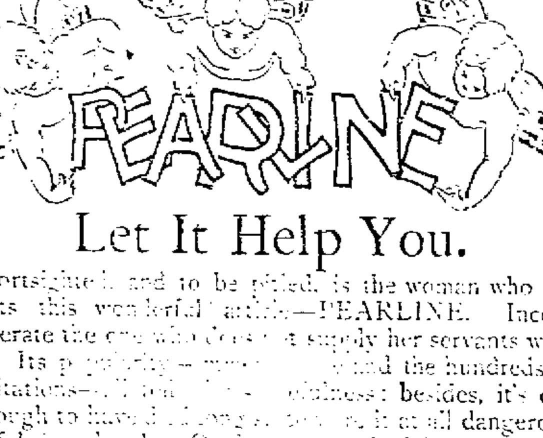
"What are their names?"

"Maxie, mum, and Minnie, mum."

"Oh, I see; that's the long and short of it."—[Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Impurities of the blood often cause great annoyance at this season; Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and cures all such affections.

A stick in time saves nine boys out of ten.



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Shortsighted and to be pitied, is the woman who rejects this wonderful article—PEARLINE. Inconsiderate the one who does not supply her servants with it. Its [illegible] and the hundreds of imitations—[illegible] besides, it's old enough to have [illegible] at all dangerous to fabric or hands. On the contrary in doing away with most of the rubbing it saves the worst of the wear.

Use it without soap—It is economical.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers are offering imitations which they claim to be Pearline, or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—they are not, and besides are dangerous. PEARLINE is never peddled, but sold by all good grocers. Manufactured only by JAMES PYLE, New York.

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But this Remedy Cures only One Disease

INDIGESTION.

Yet what more could we hope for. Do we not know that nine tenths of all our pain and suffering arises from this *one prevailing complaint?* Rheumatism, liver complaint, urinary troubles are nothing more nor less than symptoms of chronic indigestion and dyspepsia. Remove the cause and the effect disappears. Clean out the aches and the fire burns bright.

Undigested food fills the blood with poison and impurity, so that we feel tired, languid, weak and feeble.

SHAKER EXTRACT OF ROOTS, OR SEIGEL'S SYRUP Dissipates the Headache, restores the lost appetite, builds up broken constitutions, and removes that bane of our lives—constipation.

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Dr. Lewis is frequently consulted by many who have been completely discouraged of ever being cured after having experimented with various advertised nostrums, Electric Belts, etc., which invariably do more harm than good. Every phase of disease demands different and special treatment. To those who may have been disappointed, Dr. Lewis would say consult him and he will restore the disappointed one to all the duties of life, whether they be physical or mental, pertaining to married life or "single blessedness."

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Send 3 2-cent stamps to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., for best medical work published.

My Mother's Hymn.

What an unconscionably long time seems to have elapsed since the old days in the far-away homestead in the Berkshire Hills! How the years have dragged themselves along, so that, although I have several more birthdays to come to me (if I live) in "the twenties," I seem to be already an old man when I think upon the farm and mother and the old meeting-house and all the sweet memories of the time when I was a boy and knew nothing—absolutely nothing—of sorrow and trouble and hard knocks.

Even to-day when, young as I am, I have to confess myself worn and wearied, battered, bruised and broken, scarred and seared by contact with all the roughness, the rudeness, the dirt, the grime, the sin and the heartlessness of the world—even yet I bless God for the halo of goodness which has followed me, in all my wanderings, from my Massachusetts home.

I was the youngest of the merry youngsters who had grown up under our family roof-tree, to youth and manhood, and was the last to break away from the comparative quiet of New England for the bustle and hurly-burly of the great West.

My two brothers were full-grown men while I was still a small boy, attending our village school, and nothing could keep them at home when the gold excitement broke out in the Black Hills. After they went away my mother and father never saw them more. The next events of importance in our family were the weddings of my two sisters, following in rapid succession.

Then, more than ever, I became my mother's companion and might have remained so, perchance, to this day had not death claimed her and father for his prey within a few short weeks of each other.

Father was a good man and I always loved, honored and respected him; but to me I think, nay, I am certain, he was never as dear as mother—and I felt this the more during the few short weeks that mother lingered after father's death.

How she liked to have me sit by her bedside and read to her—sometimes from one of Dickens' masterpieces and sometimes from her well-used Bible! How it pleased her when I would sing (as a boy, I believe I had a pleasant, musical voice) one of her favorite songs, or a hymn from the little brown-covered hymn-book! How contented she was, on the day that she passed away, to have me place my hand in hers while she whispered her farewell words.—"Give me the hymn-book, Rod," she said, towards the last. I gave it to her and watched her as with much feebleness she tore from it one of the pages—worn so thin and much soiled by constant handling.

"Keep it, Rod, my boy; keep it always, and when you are a man read it and sing it—it is your mother's favorite hymn."

I have never parted with that torn scrap, and while I live it will never be bartered for the largest bank-note in existence. Sickly sentiment, is it? Be it so; there has, God knows, been little enough of sentiment in my life, and I can afford to indulge this one soft feeling which I possess and treasure.

* * * *

Ten years passed away. Amid a group of rough men assembled in a saloon in a small frontier town I was the central figure. I was arraigned as a culprit before a mock judge and a mock jury, undergoing a mock trial for stealing a man's entire outfit—coat, pants, belt, pistols and boots. I was innocent—quite innocent—but the circumstantial evidence was strong against me, and, besides, I had certainly been associating with a very "hard" set. I knew full well that the chances were greatly against a verdict of "not guilty," and I was also well aware that punishments were not graded in that locality. Sentences for all crimes were uniformly severe and execution prompt. The evidence was taken in five minutes and then the judge (a miner like the rest of us) turned to me:

"Hev you got owt to say for yossel, Rod Kimberly?"

"Only this," said I, "I am *not* guilty."

"Is *that* all?" asked the judge, while a low, rude laugh went around the room.

"We all thought that you was squar', Rod," went on the judge, "and we feel like giving you a fair show. Why don't you own up, now, and throw yourself on the mercy of the court?"

"Judge," I replied, giving the man his mock title. "I am square. All you boys know me," I went on, appealing to the crowd on whose faces I failed to see much expression of sympathy. "You fellows know I don't pretend to be any great shakes, but before God, I have never to'd a lie to you or any one else and neither have I ever taken what don't belong to me. I swear I am innocent of this affair."

"Is that all?" again asked the judge.

"Yes, sir." Stay—and I fumbled in my pockets for a scrap of paper which I kept inside my shirt. "You fellows all had motheas?"

There was a coarse, loud guffaw, while one man exclaimed:

"That's a reg'lar bald-headed, palsied old bluff game, jedge, an' I guess it won't wash with this gang!"

But jest then a tall, broad-shouldered man—a stranger—entered the saloon. He had heard my appeal and had also heard the rough words of the miner who had last spoken.

"By the court's leave," said the new arrival, "I am an old regulator, judge, and think the young fellow ought to have his say, whatever it is."

"Good," came from the lips of the judge; "go on, my lad."

"I was going to say, judge, that I have a little scrap of paper here—not much account, certainly, to any body but myself; but my dead mother gave it to me and I've treasured it about ten years. It isn't Scripture, but it's mighty near it, and I couldn't say anything more solemnly than what I would say with my right hand on that page torn from my mother's hymn-book. Judge, I am innocent!"

"Gentlemen of the jury, what do you say? Is the prisoner guilty or not guilty?"

"Guilty!" came from a score of throats.

Now, I was not greatly afraid of death, though I would have preferred to live, and anyhow did not particularly fancy death by means of a hempen rope. I felt that I was hardly prepared to die, for I had of late given very little thought to religion and to the teaching of my earlier life. So it was not any morbid and false notion of religion nor yet the promptings of fear which led me to make a last request of my prosecutors.

"Judge," I said, "I should like you to grant me a last request before you pass sentence. On this scrap of paper there is a hymn, which I have a fancy to hear sung before you begin *business*. Jerry Davis, there, can play and knows all the church tunes. I'd like him to play and sing this one. And, judge, ask the boys that don't want to hear it to step outside, because I shouldn't like to see them poking fun at it."

"Boys, you hear?" said the judge, and strangely enough there was absolute silence, while not a man left the room.

There was an old piano in that Western saloon, used for free-and-easys, noisy concerts and occasional dances, though it is doubtful if sacred songs had ever been played upon it during its sojourn at that settlement.

Jerry Davis took the little torn page, struck a chord or two, and then commenced to sing in his rich tenor voice:

"There is a fountain filled with blood;
Drawn from Immanuel's veins;
And sinners plunged beneath that flood
Lose all their guilty stains.

"The dying thief rejoiced to see
That fountain in his day,
And there may I, though vile as he,
Wash all my sins away."

Somehow, Jerry Davis' voice weakened and he could not finish the hymn, which must have been familiar to many a hardened man in that strange company. As for me, I was sobbing violently—not so much moved by the words of the hymn as by the sadly sweet memories which it brought to me. There was absolute silence for several minutes, when the stranger who had spoken a word in my behalf walked over to the piano where Davis sat with his fingers listlessly resting on the keyboard. He took the torn leaf, examined it critically and then walked over to me. Taking my hand in his strong grip, he spoke in a loud, if rather husky voice:

"Judge," he said, "I feel certain there is some mistake here, and I ask for a postponement of the proceedings for further investigation. This lad is my brother; my name is Phil Kimberly. I own the Kimberly claim over the hill, and am pretty well known along the Turtle Valley."

It was indeed my oldest brother, whom I had not seen for sixteen years.

That hymn of my mother's had somehow softened the feelings of the boys, for they willingly acceded to Phil's request. Two days later I was cleared of all suspicion and became for a time the most popular man in the camp.

It is almost needless to add that I now treasure with more care than ever the little scrap of paper upon which is printed, in old-style type, my mother's favorite hymn.—[W. H. S. Atkinson, in Detroit Free Press.

The Rich Consular Places.

According to a statement in an Eastern journal there are 5,000 applicants for consular places where the salary does not exceed $1,000 a year. But the salary does not usually include all the emoluments. There are what are called unofficial fees which go to the incumbent, and these frequently amount to much more than the stipulated salary. The most desirable consulates, with the official fees, are noted in this list:

Consulates.	Salary of Consuls.	Fees.
Liverpool	$6,000	$31,000
Paris	6,000	61,500
Havana	6,000	22,000
Hongkong	5,000	11,000
Berlin	4,000	17,000
Prague	3,500	13,500
Belfast	3,000	13,000
Bradford (Eng.)	3,000	21,000
Glasgow	3,000	18,000
Lyon	2,500	13,800
Nottingham	2,700	10,000
Tunstall	2,500	11,000
Annaberg	2,500	10,000
Chemnitz	2,000	16,000

The fees here set down are not considered as a part of the emoluments of the office. But the unofficial "fees," of which no account is required by the Government, are in some cases nearly as large as those which are returned to the Federal Treasury. Thus, the consulate at Liverpool is supposed to be worth to the incumbent not less than $25,000 a year, while the salary is only $6,000 a year. The official fees of the Paris Consulate are larger than those of any other city, London possibly excepted. Many of the small Consulates are filled by persons who receive no salary, but depend upon fees or the official advantages which the position might give them. Official fees, for which a return must be made to the Government, are such as are received for Consular certificates. But the preparation of invoices, powers of attorney and a great deal of clerical work which Consuls are asked to do to expedite the business of merchants and exporters is paid for liberally, and the fees go into the pockets of Consuls. For this reason, some of the offices which have small salaries are desirable for the large aggregate of "unofficial fees." It is reported that the Department of State is about to begin the reorganization of the Consular service. But the adjustment of salaries and fees is a matter for Congressional legislation.—[San Francisco Bulletin.

The Danger of Water-Filters.

In a series of experiments with water filters reported to the Rhode Island Medical Society, Dr. G. T. Swarts has presented certain facts which are opposed to the general belief regarding the value and efficiency of filters as commonly used in the household for the purification of drinking water, and which, from their important bearing on health, are believed to be worthy of more general recognition. The results obtained prove that some filters when first used successfully remove a certain proportion of organisms from the water. Other tests made seventeen days later showed in every case a marked increase in the number of colonies in the filtered as compared with unfiltered water. For instance, the unfiltered water contained thirty-six colonies of growth, while the filtered water showed the presence of colonies to the number of 2,000, 9,000 and 10,000.

An examination on the seventieth day showed an increase in case of one filter of of 117,000 colonies. Another series of experiments was made to determine how far the consumer could cleanse his filter or sterilize it in some simple manner. The results showed, however, that even with every possible precaution, the number of organisms in filtered water exceeded the number in unfiltered by several thousands. These investigations show conclusively that the organic matter retained in the meshes or interstics of the filtering media contains organisms which increase rapidly while the filter is or is not in use, and especially if its position is in a warm kitchen or in close proximity to a hot-water pipe. The lesson to be drawn from these experiments is obvious. Filters, by becoming clogged and from the impossibility of perfectly cleansing them, foster the very dangers to health they are designed to prevent. These facts should be of especial interest to physicians, since they are often looked to by the public for information regarding just such practical sanitary questions as this.

DIDN'T WANT A GIRL.
Last summer my wife's health was all run down, and she wanted me to hire a girl to do the work. In a little while I found one I thought would suit her, when to my surprise she said I need not hire any one, as she felt much better, and thought another bottle of Sulphur Bitters would cure her.—DENNIS GREEN, 11 Worcester square, Boston.

The beginning and end of a chicken's life—Cackle.

COULD NOT KEEP
Shop without them. I consider your Sulphur Bitters a remarkable blood purifier. I know of several people, whose cases were considered hopeless, that have been entirely cured by your medicine. The sale of Sulphur Bitters is so large here that I could not keep shop without them.—E. S. YATES, Pharmacist, 99 Essex street, Lawrence, Mass.

Interesting and Useful.

A church in Pittsburgh is to be built by penny subscription.

There are fifty or more French military companies of New England.

The Duke of Westminster, worth $80,000,000, is her Majesty's richest subject.

Thirty-four States have copied Nebraska's arbor day idea.

A single gold dollar can be made into a sheet that will carpet two rooms 16½ feet square.

The cash value of the coin, currency and securities in the United States Treasury is $172,000,000.

The greatest snuff-taking country in the world is France, but the custom is on the decline there.

Iowa will soon be one of the few happy States that are not "practically" but are actually out of debt.

Powerful, interrupted, voltaic currents have recently been used in England to arrest the growth of cancer.

It is stated that at least 2,000,000 of the youth of India are receiving an education in the English language.

It is said that the existing railroads have 300,000,000 cross ties which must be renewed every six years.

A good sign of the progress of the Argentine Republic is the building of a Jewish synagogue at Buenos Ayres.

Quinine is down to the lowest price ever known, 25 cents an ounce. It was worth $16 an ounce in California in 1847.

In many parts of China the Bibles given to the natives by missionaries are used in the manufacture of cheap boot soles.

A new disease called photo-electric ophthalmia is described as due to the continual action of the electric light on the eyes.

Recent experiments with sugar as a preventive for incrustation of steam boilers are reported as giving very satisfactory results.

The depot of foreign brewers in Pittsburgh are now "storage rooms," and their agents are "Presidents of storage companies."

Talking at the Centennial illustrated once more the necessity of cultivating the voice. Few of the speakers could be heard at any distance.

Another bridge over East river is almost as much of a necessity as the present one. People will live in Brooklyn and do business in New York.

Oil to be spread on stormy waves has been inclosed in a cartridge and fired from an ordinary breech-loading gun, giving most excellent results.

The strongest fortifications on the Continent are those which have just been built on the southerly corner of Canada's Pacific Coast line, and a big garrison is to be put in them.

The four first-class foreign missions to London, Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg pay $17,500 a year, but cost the ministers twice that sum to keep in the diplomatic swim.

It has been proposed to secure secrecy in telephone communication by breaking the transmitting current up and sending one portion over one line and the rest over another line.

Texas, as large as she is, has never yet had a Governor that was born within her boundaries. California has had but one native Governor (Pacheco) and he served only about eight months.

"When the first piano was brought into Rockland, Me.," says the Lewiston Journal, "it was such a startling novelty that the street on which it was played was called Piano street."

They brag some about their Bar Harbor cottages, says the Lewiston Journal. Of the latest $70,000 beauty, it is said that "even the shingle nails were galvanized especially for the job."

Four hundred vessels left the Atlantic seaboard for California during the gold craze of '49. Other parts of the world sent 300 vessels. It is estimated that 100,000 people arrived from the East.

A Quebec paper says that the volume of emigration from that province to the United States this year will reach over one hundred thousand, and it wants to know if something can't be done to prevent it.

The first paper mill in America was built at Roxborough, near Philadelphia, in 1690, and the first paper maker was William Rittenhouse. Steps are being taken towards the celebration of this bi-centennial.

There are now about five hundred descendents of the nine mutineers who took native wives from Tahiti and for many years lived securely, unknown to the world in their little island home at Pitcairn.

Baron Liebig, the German chemist, says that "as much flour as can lie on the point of a table knive contains as much nutritive constituents as eight quarts of the best and most nutritious beer that is made."

W. H. Beard shows by illustrations in a lecture on motion in the fine arts that, in motion, the elephant and flea are both represented by the same conventional lines. The chief difference in the animals is in their size.

W. P. Smith, who has been for eight years United States Consul at Carthagena, Colombia, says that there is a great field for American enterprise in that Republic. Electric lights, water works, railroads, and ice machines are particularly wanted.

The exclusive use of electricity on board ships of war for firing guns and for various other purposes seems to be only a question of time—and a very short time at that. The electrical appliances for these naval uses are being perfected with great rapidity.

Since the termination of the dynamite patent in 1881, there has been immense industry in the invention of high explosives, and there are now more than 300 varieties. A dynamite cartridge one foot in length takes only 1-24,000 of a second to explode.

In a recent paper on the hygiene of Japanese houses, the common idea that dwelling-houses in that country are very unhealthy was distinctly disproved. The remarkable small infant mortality among the Japanese shows that their houses are healthy and suited to their modes of life.

A bombshell has been thrown into the scientific world through the discovery of Brereton Baker of Dulwich College, about oxygen. That gas, which is known as the great agent of combustion, loses its character when dried. It becomes inert. Even charcoal will not burn in it when heated to redness, nor phosphorus become luminous. As yet there is no explanation.

There is no one article in the line of medicines that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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IS ALWAYS
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136 THAMES STREET,

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Owing to the great failure of Walker, Rivers & Co., on the 7th of June, the creditors have placed their stock of fine goods upon the market, to be sold at retail for below cost to manufacture. This is not a stock of cheap made-up shoes to be sold as bankrupt goods, but a stock of fine solid shoes, manufactured for the best of trade, but on account of the unprecedented soft weather was forced to make an assignment, and the creditors to realize on their account will sell any of the thousands of fine boots, shoes and slippers at 32c. less on the dollar from cost. It is indeed a fact; a big funeral for the creditors, but the grandest picnic for the public ever offered. Don't fail to embrace the chance. Come at once and secure the best bargains. We have no branch store, so be sure to look for the banner before entering, as it has been necessary for our "would-be" competitors to buy paper sole goods to compete with us. Don't miss it if you would save big money. We have a footwear to fit and suit everyone. There is such a great variety that you cannot help but to get suited. In this sale can be found all kinds of Russet, Tennis and Sporting Shoes. The store is kept open from 7 A. M., to 9 o'clock P. M., and Saturdays until 11.

☞ Great Bankrupt Sale, 136 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.

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I will close out my entire stock of furniture, curtains and upholstery goods at a low price, as I must have room for other goods and wish to make some repairs in my warerooms. Now is the time to get your furniture cheap. Remember I have a full line of upholstering goods. Do not forget my $1.50 Tables

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THE JEWELER,
276 THAMES ST.

Newport County News

MIDDLETOWN.

Children's Day was observed at the Methodist Church last Sunday by a sermon to children in the afternoon and a concert in the evening. The programme was well rendered and the decorations were unusually beautiful. The large audiences testified the appreciation of the people. A handsome collection was taken for education.

TOWN COUNCIL.—The regular monthly session was held at the Town Hall on Monday, with a full attendance of all the members.

Upon an application from the Trustees of the Newport Land Trust, permission was granted said Trustees to water at their own expense, Second and First Beach avenue from Newport line to Tuckerman avenue.

William F. Peckham and A. Herbert Ward were appointed a committee to confer with the abutters on Bliss road and ascertain on what terms land will be furnished for widening the same. A new plan for widening this road under the direction of the Town Council, by William H. Lawton, Jr., civil engineer, which varies quite materially from that which the Council undertook to execute in 1888, but finally abandoned very abruptly last October. The outlook at present is not all promising and if the attempt is made by the Council to widen the road according to Mr. Lawton's plan it will doubtless provoke quite spirited opposition in some quarters.

Abram A. Brown presented the petition of himself and ten others to widen the southerly part of Berkeley avenue and so as to afford the necessary space to construct suitable gutters, to convey the water which naturally passes to the same and thus to prevent the flooding of said avenue and adjoining land in wet seasons of the year. On this petition William F. Peckham, Isaac A. Sherman and Abram A. Brown were appointed a committee to look over the ground, determine what was best to be done and report to the next meeting of the Council.

The lists of voters were corrected for the Town meeting held on Thursday and certified as required by law. Orders on the dog fund were granted in favor of Albert Chase of Newport and C. Henry Congdon of Middletown.

Accounts against the Town to the amount of $113.57 were allowed and ordered paid from the Town Treasury.

TOWN MEETING.—The result of Thursday's voting demonstrated conclusively that Middletown had abandoned her former attitude on the temperance question and it was even urged that licenses should be granted for the sale of intoxicating liquors within the town, and some held this was much better than to permit all the money expended for liquor to go out of town. The amendment was adopted by the town in 1886 by a vote of 121 in its favor to 15 against it. In June 1889, 88 vote to repeal it and only 55 to retain it. The vote in its favor decreases 50 per cent while the vote against it increases nearly 500 per cent. This is quite a revolution. Nearly one half of the voters did not vote on on the question in 1887 and more than two fifths in 1889. Some voted against the amendment from an honest conviction that it had proved abortive and did not effectually restrain the sale of liquor, some from the idea that it was injuring business and increasing taxes, some on the ground of political expediency, and still more because it interfered with the exercise of their personal liberty in the ready procural of liquor wherewith to satisfy their appetites. A variety of reasons but all contributing to the same result. It certainly is difficult to understand how the substitution of the license system can equally satisfy all these reasons.

PORTSMOUTH.

The Town Council and Court of Probate held their June Session at the Town Hall on the fifth inst.

PROBATE MATTERS.—The will of Elizabeth B. Wells, deceased, was proved and ordered recorded, and letters testamentary on her estate were granted to Stephen T. Sherman, he giving bonds in the sum of $4000 for the payment of debts and legacies of the testator.

An instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Sarah Cory, deceased, was received and referred with order of notice in the town.

Jane E. Field was appointed administratrix on the estate of Thomas M. Field, and gave bond in the sum of $800, with Edwin Slocum and Robert W. Anthony sureties. Jonathan C. Gould, Albert S. Walker and Edwin Slocum appraisers.

Edward F. Chase, administrator on the estate of Betsey Chase, deceased, presented his account for allowance, and the same was referred to the second Monday in July next, with order of notice in the town.

Anna E. Coggeshall, administratrix on the estate of Simeon S. Coggeshall, deceased, presented her first account for allowance, which was referred to the second Monday in July next.

Lydia C. Harrington's account as administratrix on the estate of Carmi Harrington, deceased, was continued to the second Monday in July; she also presented a petition praying for liberty to set grave stones at her late husband's grave at the expense of the estate, the cost not to exceed $35. Petitioner had leave to withdraw.

The petitions of Sylvanus P. Fish for administrators on the estates of Edward W. and David Fish were continued to the next regular session.

COUNCIL MATTERS.—The town clerk was directed to have 500 copies of the tax list, and town treasurer's report with names of town officers printed for distribution among the taxpayers as soon as conveniently may be.

George N. Dennis, committee on the improvements to be made on Lower lane, so called, reported the appropriation of $30 insufficient, and $11 additional was appropriated for that purpose.

Elbridge I. Stoddard was appointed a committee to see the general manager of the Old Colony railroad and ask him if the company will place a gate at Bristol Ferry crossing, and report to the council or some member of it as soon as practicable.

Charles H. Dyer was appointed a committee to see that the town's road machines are kept in order and that they are properly housed while not in general use.

The following claims for damages done by dogs were approved and ordered paid as the law directs: to sheep of C. Henry Congdon, of Middletown, $100.20; sheep of Albert Chase, of Newport, $39.50; geese of Wm. W. Anthony, of Portsmouth, $3.20.

Bills against the town were allowed and ordered paid, viz: John F. Chase, surveyor, for lat or on highways in District No. 15, $123.38; Nelson H. Reed for difference between horses for Town Asylum farm, $75, said bill being approved by John F. Chase, commissioner; George N. Dennis, for assistance to outside poor, $16; Joseph G. Dennis, for printing dog ordinance and dog law, $3.20; town council, for a special session, $5 and regular one $2.50. Adjourned to second Monday in July next.

During the past week, the bodies of Mr. J. Townsend Smith, and of his father Mr. James R. Smith, have been buried in St. Mary's Churchyard. A monument of red Beech Granite, from Maine, has been placed there in their memory.

It is feared that the potato crop with many of our farmers will be a failure.

Dogs are still doing damage to sheep and poultry.

The Rev. T. I. Holcombe, of New York, officiated in St. Mary's Church on Sunday morning last.

There was a Sunday School Concert, in the Christian Church, on Sunday evening, this concert was said to be the best one that had been given there in some time.

On Tuesday evening there was a temperance lecture, in the Christian church, by Captain Frank Howland of New Bedford. On Thursday evening a strawberry festival was holden in the same church.

Mr. Albert S. Walker had two epileptic fits on Thursday, and was unconscious for several hours.

BLOCK ISLAND

This has been an exceedingly busy week on Block Island. The thousands who seek her sea-washed shores every year in search of pleasure or health or both are expected to arrive en masse in a few days, and the preparations for their coming entail a vast amount of work. There are between twenty and thirty hotels to be renovated and their proprietors, either doing the work themselves or superintending it, find their duties multitudinous. They are a practical class of beings, however, and take to carpentering, painting or mason work as readily as to farming or fishing, their natural avocations. Several new houses or "annexes" have been built during the winter and spring, and there are few indeed of the old houses that haven't been altered or enlarged. A reading-room, with sleeping-apartments and an open balcony above, has been built on to the Manisses at the north, and the Spring House has received a two-story addition 36x26 feet. The first story of this is in one large kitchen, provided with all the most modern paraphernalia for supplying the wants of the hungry, and the second story is finished off in servants' quarters. The New Adrien, too, which stands on the eminence, at the west of the Ocean View, just above the steamboat landing, has been provided with an addition at the rear for a serving room, and the whole is newly painted. All the houses have had something done to them and they all look as well as fresh paint, abundantly and tastefully applied, outside and inside, can make them. The Ocean View House, which is one of the largest and best appointed summer hotels in the country, will be under the management of Messrs. Frank C. Cundall and S. C. Ball, this season, with, of course, Hon. Nicholas Ball, the proprietor, on the premises at all times. The National will be in the same excellent hands as heretofore, Mr. R. D. Lewis, the proprietor, and Mr. C. O. Chamberlain, the manager. The Neptune and the Windsor, the latter a new house, will be under the management of Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Randall who presided over the Narragansett last year, and the Narragansett will be run by Mr. C. E. Rose. Mrs. Brown will be in charge of the Manisses as heretofore.

Mr. C. C. Ball has had extensive alterations made to his large mercantile house near the landing, from plans drawn by Henry Vaughan, a Boston architect. The improvements include two large plate-glass bay windows and a new entrance on the north, and a handsome circular counter is to be built in the centre of the store. The old show window in the northeast corner has been closed up and the space devoted to additional shelving.

The $100,000 villa being built on the Neck for Mrs. Scarle, of Great Barington, Mass., will not be ready for occupancy this season.

None of the hotels really call themselves open, although most of them will receive guests, but they will all be ready for any amount of business by the 25th inst.

The Pequot House has been enlarged since last season.

Mr. Thomas E. Trippler, of New York, who owns a couple of cottages on the southeast side of the island, is expected to arrive for the season next Tuesday. Mr. Trippler summers here for pleasure and his coming is always a signal for beginning out-door sports.

The Geo. W. Danielson now runs daily, leaving here at 8 o'clock and returning about 5 o'clock. She is under the same popular management as heretofore, Captain Conley being in command at all times. She has recently been refitted, and those not given to sea-sickness will get great pleasure out of a voyage in her.

Mr. James P. Balshaw, of Newport, came to town Tuesday to set the plate glass for Mr. C. C. Ball.

TIVERTON.

Anniversary services were held at the P. M. Church on Sunday last, the Rev. N. W. Matthews of New Bedford very acceptably occupied the pulpit morning and evening, there was a large congregation. The afternoon services were of a very interesting character, the pastor the Rev. John Mason gave an address to parents, the Rev. S. Knowles of Fall River an address to the teachers, and the Rev. N. Matthews gave a blackboard lesson to the children. The church has been recently much improved by taking away the partition which divided the class rooms from the main room, thus making one large room more adapted to the increasing congregation, the chairs which were formerly in use are replaced with pews which gives the inside of the building more the appearance of a church. The congregation have shown their appreciation of these improvements, judging from the liberal collection made at the close of each service last Sunday which amounted to $243. There is talk of building a school-room on to the church, the talk will end in something more substantial very soon if one may take Sunday's collection as the spirit of the people in the north end of the town.

Miss Amanda Chace returned from Providence on Saturday last after an absence of several weeks.

Charles O. Wilcox, the son of Mrs. Priscilla Wilcox, has returned from his trip to California and Colorado whither he went in search of renewed health and strength; unfortunately he has received no benefit and decides to return home to his wife and family.

Charles R. Marsh, a resident of Norwalk, Ohio, and student at Bryant's Military School, Roslyn, Long Island, is the guest of his schoolmate Joseph S. Potter.

Mr. John W. Almy continues very seriously ill, and grave fears are entertained as to his recovery.

A floral concert was held at the Central Baptist church on Sunday evening.

The annual meeting of the Temple Chapel Sunday School was held Wednesday June 12, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Superintendent—Robert A. Boyle.
Secretary—Sibyl Stafford.
Treasurer—Angeline Gardner.
Organist—Robert Jackson.
Librarian—John Jackson.
Collector—Frederick Redfern.

The Treasurer's report showed that over $300 had been expended during the year and that the collections made had exceeded the expenditure by $32.

Elmer Wilcox a student in Brown's University, Providence, is in town the guest of his grandmother, Mrs. Holden N. Wilcox.

The Rev. C. H. Chapin, of Antrims, New Hampshire, occupied the pulpit of the Congregational church last Sunday. The Rev. Mr. McBrid from Maine is expected to preach Sunday, June 23.

LITTLE COMPTON.

Interesting united services were held at the M. E. church in the cause of temperance, under superintendence of the W. C. T. U. association.

The steamer Queen City is on the ways undergoing repairs and being newly painted. The people of Little Compton and Tiverton will be very glad to hear again the whistle which is the herald of her arrival at the wharf, as she is greatly missed.

New England Items.

RHODE ISLAND.

North Smithfield has a peculiar election question to be settled. In the town are two men whom the citizens considered worthy of membership in the town council—Daniel Mowry and Daniel M. Mowry. Last week many people voted for the latter, who was a candidate, supposing that they were voting for the former, because no middle initial was printed on the ticket. Now which is the man to occupy the place?

Mr. James M. Cross, a prominent and respected citizen of Providence, died suddenly Sunday morning. He was uncle of Samuel H. Cross, Secretary of State, and James M. Cross, late City Auditor. He married a daughter of the late Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Chief of State Police Curtis has resigned, the resignation to go into effect June 17.

The Treasury Department has decided the worsted waste duties appeal against the Providence Worsted Mills.

Samuel L. Carpenter, Past Grand Master of the R. I. Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, has been arrested at the instigation of Lewis Gravelin, on a charge of adultery with the latter's wife. Gravelin has been arrested on a counter charge of trespass and assault with intent to kill. Carpenter's reputation has been good, while, it is said, Gravelin has been arrested three times for keeping a low liquor dive.

The annual election for town officers in North Kingstown Monday was one of the hardest fought battles that has occurred in the town for a number of years, and but for a split in the Democratic party they would have elected all of their officers. As it was, the Democrats elected the town clerk and town treasurer, there being no election for councilmen.

At the adjourned town meeting in North Kingstown Thursday, the Republicans elected their entire ticket.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The St. John's Day coronation in Fall River next week will be the biggest demonstration by French Canadians ever witnessed in New England, and the elaborate preparations which have been under way for several months are now newly completed. Societies from all parts of New England will participate and several thousand visitors are expected.

The Fall River City Council has passed over the Mayor's veto of the order appropriating $1,400 for a Fourth of July celebration.

The Mayor of Fall River has vetoed the order appropriating $1400 for a celebration of the Fourth of July.

The damage done by the bursting of the canal bank in Holyoke Tuesday is now estimated at a much higher figure than was at first supposed possible. Few now place it below $200,000, while many believe that the direct and indirect loss will reach fully half a million. It will not take that amount to repair the damages, but the loss in wages, to the mill owners and the water power company must be counted in.

Captain James Chester, of the Third Artillery, who tried to commit suicide in the East River at New York, last month, while suffering from a fit of temporary aberration, has been ordered to inspect the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst, the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake, and the Michigan Agricultural College at Lansing. Capt. Chester has fully recovered from his attack.

MAINE.

Whooping cough and measles are prevalent at West Kennebunk, and many of the schools have been closed in consequence.

A new potato pest has made its appearance in Blaine and Bridgewater, a sort of cutworm that destroys the vines.

Nearly all the toothpick mills in this State are now closed, in consequence of overproduction and inability to dispose of accumulated stocks even at the present low prices. The original and largest manufacturer in Oxford county says that he now wholesales his goods for less than one-twelfth of their cost when he commenced manufacturing in 1861.

New Advertisements.

A. C. TITUS

—& CO.—

30. Posterity WILL Remember

THIS as the lowest price ever named for real

OAK BEDROOM SETS.

Large Bureau, Extra Large Wash Stand, with Splasher Frame, Oxidized Trimmings, Double Bar Towel Bracket, Beveled Mirror, Heavy Bed, Nice Polish, Honestly made throughout, and all for

$30.00

Down, balance presented to each buyer. Only a few of them.

EMPORIUM

FULL OF SUCH BARGAINS.

Housefurnishing Emporium,
A. C. Titus & Co.

BUY YOUR "LECTION" SUITS

AT THE

Newport One-Price Clothing Co.,

208 THAMES STREET.

Headquarters

—FOR—

GRAND ARMY,

SONS OF VETERANS

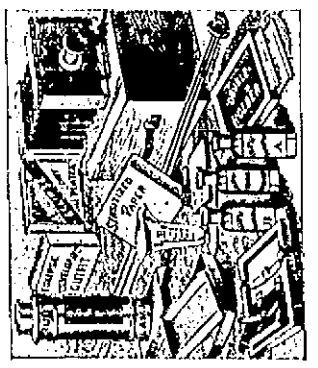
—AND—

U. S. VETERANS

SUPPLIES.

A. C. Landers' Column

Amateur Photography



Within the Reach of all.

The neatest and most complete photographic outfits ever offered to the public.

A CHILD 10 YEARS OLD CAN MAKE A PICTURE.

No. 1, Complete

FOR $2.50.

It consists of a beautiful little camera, covered in imitation morocco, and will make a photograph 3¼x4¼ inches in size, and is provided with a "Rapid Wide-Angle Lens." It also includes 6 Lightning Dry Plates, 2 Japanned Iron Trays, 2 Bottles Developer, 1 package Hyposulphite Soda, 1 Printing Frame, 6 sheets each Silvered and Blue Print Paper, 1 bottle Toning Solution, 12 Card Mounts, 1 Plate Lifter, 1 sheet Ruby Paper and full directions for making Ruby Lamp.

No. 2, Complete

With Tripod,

$5.00.

It consists of finely-polished hardwood camera, with leatherette bellows, brass-mounted lens, hinged ground glass, double plate holder, improved tripod and carrying case. The Chemical Outfit contains Ruby Lamps, ½ dozen Dry Plates, 2 Japanned Iron Trays, 2 bottles Developer, 1 box Soda, 12 sheets Silvered Paper, Printing Frame, Toning Solution, and beveled-edge Card Mounts.

No. 3, Full size,

COMPLETE $10.

Camera makes a full size Cabinet Photograph, and is provided with an attachment for making vertical or horizontal pictures. It consists of hardwood camera with folding bed, double Plate Holder, Brass-Mounted Lens with set of stops, folding Tripods, Carrying Case and complete Chemical Outfit.

A. C. Landers,

167 Thames Street,

Covell's Block.

—BY—

THOS. BURLINGHAM,

Aquidneck Hall, 83 Mill Street

AUCTIONEER.

Storage for Furniture, Pianos, Oil Paintings, household furniture. Banking stock and job lots of merchandise bought, for cash. Sale every Thursday at 10 A. M. 11-18-tf

Newport National Bank.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 22, 1889.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank on and after Monday, July 1.

HENRY C. STEVENS, Cashier.

6-22

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., June 17, A. D. 1889.

ELIZABETH B. MARSHALL presents to this Court her petition in writing praying that she may be appointed Guardian of the person and estate of her minor child,

HENRY F. MARSHALL, JR.,

son of Henry F. Marshall, deceased, the late husband of said petitioner.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall, in said Middletown, on Monday, the 15th day of July next, A. D. 1889, at 11 o'clock P. M., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the *Newport Mercury*.

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.

6-22

Court of Probate, Portsmouth, R. I., June 10, A. D. 1889.

MRS. ANNA E. COGGESHALL, Administratrix on the estate of

SIMEON S. COGGESHALL,

late of said Portsmouth, deceased, presents her first account of administration on said estate for allowance:

The same is received and referred for consideration to the Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in said Portsmouth, on the 2d Monday in July next, at 10 o'clock P. M., and it was ordered by said Court that previous notice thereof be published fourteen days, once a week at least, in the *Newport Mercury*.

PHILIP B. CHASE, Probate Clerk.

6-22

Court of Probate, City of Newport, June 10, 1889.

ON THE PETITION in writing of Margaret Lynch, presented this day, praying that an instrument in writing, presented therewith, purporting to be the last will and testament of

MORRIS LYNCH,

late of Newport, deceased, may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded and that letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased may be granted to her, the Executrix named therein:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 1st day of July, 1889, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

EDWIN S. BURDICK, Probate Clerk.

6-15

Court of Probate, City of Newport, June 10, 1889.

ROBERT S. CHASE, Administrator on the estate of

ABETIS A. SAUNDERS,

late of Newport, deceased, presents his final account of administration on said estate and prays that the same may be examined allowed, and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 1st day of July, 1889, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week, at least, for fourteen days.

EDWIN S. BURDICK, Probate Clerk.

6-15

Court of Probate, City of Newport, June 3, A. D. 1889.

ON THE PETITION in writing of Virginie Rosalie Bonnetat, presented this day, praying that an instrument in writing presented therewith, purporting to be the last will and testament of

GUSTAVE AUGUSTIN BONNETAT,

late of Newport, deceased, may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded, and that letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased may be granted to her, the Executrix named therein:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 24th day of June, 1889, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

EDWIN S. BURDICK, Probate Clerk.

6-8

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, Administrator on the estate of WILLIAM P. DARRAH, late of Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having demands to present them, and all indebted to make payment to him.

RUFUS T. DARRAH, Administrator.

Newport, June 15, 1889.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, Administrator on the estate of GEORGE S. HAZARD, late of Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having demands to present them, and all indebted to make payment to him.

LEWIS L. SIMMONS, Administrator.

Newport, June 15, 1889.

NOTICE OF EXECUTRIX.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, Executrix of the last will and testament of MARY GYLES, late of Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having demands to present them and all indebted to make payment to her.

SOPHRONIA BARKER, Executrix.

Newport, June 15, 1889.

M. A. McCormick,

Carpenter and Builder.

☞ All kinds of jobbing promptly attended to. Estimates cheerfully given.

RESIDENCE—31 DEARBORN STREET. SHOP—18 KEVIN STREET. 6-1

CAUGHT!

Your Eye! Those Election

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—AT—

T. E. Sherman's,

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SPRING!

BUTTERICK'S SPRING PATTERNS

FOR JUNE

—AT—

F. S. Waite's,

327 Thames St.